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A Little Mouse.

I am a little mouse,
Only that—
Chased about the house
By the cat.
But small as I am,
Weak and shy,
I have sharp little teeth
And bright eye.
I can see when the great
Are in pain,
I can gnaw for a friend
At a chain.
Dear lion, you are kind,
You are strong;
But the day may arrive,
Before long,
When in vain you shall
In a net;
Then your small mouse
Won't forget.

Where Dwell the D[illegible]?

Where do they dwell? 'Neath grey mounds, by daisies,
Lilies, and yellow cups of fair gold,
Near gray-grown walls, where i[illegible]d, tortuous mazes
Where in red summer noo[illegible]
Fresh leaves are rustlin[illegible]
Where 'neath large autum[illegible]
Young birds are nestlin[illegible]
Do they dwell there?

Where do they dwell? In sun[illegible]aters, lying
On beds of purple sea-flowers [illegible]ly sprung;
Where the mad whirlpool's wi[illegible]d ceaseless sighing
Frets sloping banks, by da[illegible]green reeds o'erhung
Where by the torrent's sw[illegible]
Crystal stones glitter,
While sounds the heavy b[illegible]
Over the river—
Do they dwell there?

No; for in these they slumber [illegible]ecay,
And their remembrance wit[illegible]heir life departs;
They have a home—nor dark, [illegible]ar away—
Their proper home, within ou[illegible]hful hearts;
Their happy spirits wed,
Loving forever;
There dwell with us the d[illegible]
Parting—ah, never—
There do they dwell?

Notes on Nursery Rhymes.

When Tom the Piper's grace[illegible]
Annexed the old sow's little [illegible]
And off with it turned [illegible]er,
Those will admit, who've lea[illegible] their Latin,
His punishment came very pa—
From *Piper* he got pep[illegible]

BY A RED-LAMITE.

The poet rails at Margar[illegible]aw,
Who sold her bed and lay straw;
Her seeming fault we be[illegible]tate,
A palliasse might palliate.

BY A GOOSE.

If the little man who, as legend[illegible],
Shot the duck and drake with little gun
Had remembered that ducks [illegible] fatten on slugs,
For the pullets his bullets he'[illegible]pt as drugs.

BY A WAIL-ETUDINAR[illegible]

When old Mother Hubbar[illegible]
Her dog in the cupboard
Found dead as India ru[illegible],
She, her grief to detail,
Should have set up a wha[illegible]
For that would make h[illegible]bber.

THE HEAVY BURDEN.

"Rather a heavy burden, isn't it, my boy?"

Clarence Spencer, to who[illegible] the words had been addressed, turned f[illegible] his ledger and looked at the speaker. [illegible]rence was a young man—not more [illegible] five and twenty—and was book-kee[illegible] for Mr. Solomon Wardle. It was S[illegible]on Wardle, a pleasant-faced, keen[illegible]d man of fifty, who had spoken.

"A heavy burden, isn't it, [illegible]larence?" the merchant repeated.

And still the young man w[illegible]ilent. His look indicated that he did no[illegible]prehend. He had been for some time [illegible]ding over the ledger with his thoughts [illegible]ar away; and that his thoughts were[illegible] pleasant ones, was evident enough fr[illegible] the gloom upon his handsome face.

"My dear boy, the burde[illegible] not only heavy now, but it will grow[illegible]avier and heavier the longer you carr[illegible]"

"Mr. Wardle, I do no[illegible]mprehend you."

"Ah, Clarence!"

"I certainly do not."

"Didn't I call at your h[illegible] for you this morning?"

Clarence nodded assent.

"And didn't I hear and [illegible]nough to reveal to me the burden t[illegible] you took with you when you left? [illegible] must remember, my boy, that I a[illegible]der than you are, and that I have bee[illegible]rough the mill. You find your burde[illegible]avy; and I have no doubt that Sarah's h[illegible]s as heavily laden as your own."

And then Clarence Spence[illegible]derstood; and the morning scene was [illegible]ent with him, as it had been present [illegible]him since leaving home. On that mor[illegible] he had had a dispute with his wife. [illegible] had occurred at the breakfast tab[illegible] There is no need of reproducing the sc[illegible] Suffice it to say that it had come of a [illegible] nothing and had grown to a cause of [illegible]er. The first had been a look and a t[illegible]; then a flash of impatience; then a t[illegible]g of the voice; then another look; th[illegible]oice rose higher; reason was unh[illegible] passion gained sway; and the twain [illegible] sight of the warm, enduring love tha[illegible] smitten and aching down deep in thei[illegible]arts, and felt for the time only the pas[illegible] tornado. And Clarence remembered th[illegible]Mr. Wardle had entered his house, an[illegible]d caught a sign of the storm.

And Clarence Spencer tho[illegible] of one thing more: He thought h[illegible]iserably unhappy he had been all th[illegible]orning; and he knew not how long h[illegible]urden of unhappiness was to be borne[illegible]

"Honestly, Clarence, isn[illegible] a heavy and thankless burden?"

The book-keeper knew tha[illegible] employer was his friend, and that [illegible]as true-hearted Christian man, and [illegible] a brief pause he answered,—

"Yes, Mr. Wardle, it is a h[illegible] burden."

The merchant smiled, a[illegible]at down. His face beamed with good[illegible], and an earnest light was in his calm[illegible]e eye.

"My boy, I am going to [illegible]ure upon a bit of fatherly counsel. I[illegible]pe I shall not offend."

"Not at all," said Clarence[illegible]e winced a little, as though the prob[illegible]gave him new pain.

"In the first place," purs[illegible] the old man, with a quiver of emotio[illegible] his voice, "you love your wife?"

"Love her?"

"That is enough. I know [illegible] you love her."

"O! Mr. Wardle,—I—I—

"You love her as well as [illegible]did when you married her?"

"Better! better! I love [illegible]more and more!"

"And do you think she lo[illegible]you in return?"

"Loves me in return?"

"Aye,—what do you thin[illegible]but it?"

"I don't *think* anything [illegible]ut it,—I KNOW!"

"You *know* she loves you?"

"Yes!"

"And you know that d[illegible]down in her heart she holds your lov[illegible]most sacred treasure?"

"Yes, I know it."

"Then you must admit tha[illegible] trouble of this morning came from [illegible]l-feeling at heart?"

"Of course not."

"It was but a surface squa[illegible]r which you, at least, are very sorry?"

A moment's hesitation, and [illegible]—"Yes, yes,—I am heartily sorry."

"Now mark me, Clarence,[illegible] answer honestly: Don't you think [illegible] wife is as sorry as you are?"

"I cannot doubt it."

"Is she not probably, in the[illegible]usion of her home, suffering more kee[illegible]han you are?"

"I doubt that, Mr. Ward[illegible] At all events, I hope she may not [illegible]uffering more."

"Very well. Let that pass[illegible]u know she is bearing her part of the[illegible]den?"

"Yes,—I know that."

"And now, my boy, do [illegible] realize where the heaviest part of th[illegible]urden is lodged?"

Clarence looked upon his [illegible]rlocutor wonderingly.

"If the storm had all blow[illegible]er, and you knew that the sun w[illegible] shine when you next entered you[illegible]me, you would not feel so unhappily?"

Clarence assented.

"But," continued Wardle[illegible]ou fear that there will be gloom in[illegible]r home when you return?"

The young man bowed his[illegible] as he murmured an affirmative.

"Because," the merchant added, with a touch of parental sternness in his tone, "you are resolved to carry it there!"

Clarence looked up in surprise.

"I—I carry it?"

"Aye,—you have the burden in your heart, and you mean to carry it home.—Remember, my boy, I have been there, and I know all about it. I have been very foolish in my lifetime, and I have suffered. I suffered until I discovered my folly, and then I resolved to suffer no more. Upon looking the matter squarely and honestly in the face, I found that the burdens which had so galled me had been self-imposed. Of course such burdens can be thrown off. Now you have resolved that you will go home with a heavy heart and a dark face. You have no hope that your wife will meet you with a smile. And why?—Because you know that she has no particular cause for smiling. You know that her heart is burdened with the same affliction which gives you so much unrest. And so, you are fully assured that you are to find your home shrouded in gloom. And, furthermore, you don't know when that gloom will depart, and when the blessed sunshine of love will burst in again. And why don't you know?—Because it is not now in your heart to sweep the cloud away. You can say to yourself,—'I can stand it as long as she can!'—Am I not right?"

Clarence did not answer in words.

"I know I am right," pursued the merchant; "and very likely your wife is saying to herself the same thing. So your hope of sunshine does not rest upon the willingness to forgive, but upon the inability to bear the burden. By and by it will happen, as it has happened before, that one of the twain will surrender from exhaustion; and it will be likely to be the weaker party. Then there will be a collapse, and a reconciliation. Generally the wife fails first beneath the galling burden, because her love is keenest and most sensitive. The husband, in such case, acts the part of a coward. When he might, with a breath, blow the cloud away, he cringes and cowers until the wife is forced to let the sunlight in through her breaking heart."

Clarence listened, and was troubled. He was not a fool, nor was he a liar. During the silence that followed he reflected upon the past, and he called to mind scenes just such as Mr. Wardle had depicted. And this brought him to the remembrance of how he had seen his wife weep when she had failed and sank beneath the heavy burden, and how often she had sobbed upon his bosom in grief for the error.

The merchant read the young man's thoughts; and after a time he rose and touched him upon the arm.

"Clarence, suppose you were to put your hat on and go home now. Suppose you should think, on your way, only of the love and blessing that might be; and, with this thought, you should enter your cottage with a smile upon your face; and you should put your arms around your wife's neck, and kiss her, and softly say to her, 'My darling, I have come home to throw down the burden I took away with me this morning. It is greater than I can bear.'—Suppose you were to do this, would your wife repulse you?"

"Repulse me?"

"Ah, my dear boy, you echo my words with an amazement which shows that you understand me. Now, sir, have you the courage to try the experiment? Dare you be so much of a man? Dare you thus try to imitate your Divine Teacher? Or do you fear to let your dear wife know how much you love her? Do you fear that she would esteem and respect you the less for the deed?—Tell me,—Do you think the cloud of unhappiness might thus be banished? O, Clarence, if you would but try!"

* * * * * * * *

Sarah Spencer had finished her work in the kitchen, and in the chambers, and had sat down with her sewing in her lap. But she could not ply her needle. Her heart was heavy and sad, and tears were in her eyes.

Presently she heard the front door open, and a step in the hall. Certainly she knew that step!—Yes—her husband entered. And a smile upon his face. She saw it through her gathering tears, and her heavy heart leaped up. And he came and put his arm around her neck, and kissed her,—and he said to her in broken accents,—

"Darling, I have come home to throw down the burden I took away with me this morning. It is greater than I can bear!"

And she, trying to speak, pillowed her head upon his bosom and sobbed and wept like a child. O! could he forgive her? His coming with the blessed offering had thrown the whole burden of reproach back upon herself. She saw him noble and generous, and she worshipped him.

But Clarence would not allow her to take all the blame. He must share that.

"We will share it so evenly," he said, "that its weight shall be felt no more. And now, my darling, we will be happy?"

"Always!"

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Wardle had no need, when Clarence returned to the store, to ask the result. He could read it in the young man's brimming eye, and in his joy-inspired face.

It was a year after this—and Clarence Spencer had become a partner in the house—that Mr. Wardle, by accident, referred to the events of that gloomy morning.

"Ah," said Clarence, with a swelling bosom, "that was the most blessed lesson I ever recieved. My wife knows who gave it to me."

"And it serves you yet, my boy?"

"Aye,—and it will serve us while we live. We have none of those old burdens of anger to bear now. They cannot find lodgment with us. The flash and the jar may come, as in the other days—for we are but human, you know—but the heart which has firmly resolved not to give an abiding-place to the ill-feeling, will not be called upon to entertain it. Sometimes we are foolish; but we laugh at our folly when we see it, and throw it off;—we do not nurse it till it becomes a burden.—*New York Ledger.*

Jefferson's Ten Rules.

Jefferson's ten rules are good yet, especially so for those who have the training of the pupils in our public schools. They are so short and concise, and embody so much of value, that it would be well if they were clipped and put where we could see them often. They read as follows:

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you don't want because it is cheap.
5. Pride cost more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We seldom repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain the evils have cost us that have never happened.
9. Take things always by the smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

Some one describes a philanthropist as a man who loves all mankind and neglects his own family.

Symptoms and Treatment of Hydrophobia

A recent writer of large experience with this disease states that in nine cases out of ten it results from the bite of a rabid animal, but sometimes, though rarely, cases arise for which no cause has yet been assigned. The notion that one season is more conducive to the disease than another is pronounced erroneous, as, according to the observation of this writer, mad dogs are quite as frequent in winter as in summer. There is little danger of a dog that is well taken care of and regularly fed going mad, unless from a bite, yet such instances do sometimes occur. The symptoms are very distinct and easily observed. The first is that the dog refuses natural food; as long as a dog will eat a bit of good meat there is no danger of hydrophobia. The second is that he will eat any rubbish he can get, shavings, bits of string, etc., this is a very marked and almost invariable sign. Thirdly, the bark assumes a peculiar hoarse tone that once heard is not easily mistaken. The bite of a mad dog is by no means always fatal, and is much less so in the human subject than in any other animal. Of four cases of persons bitten by dogs undoubtedly mad, all escaped without any bad consequences whatever. J. Hunter says, of twenty-one persons bitten only one was attacked by the disease. Other authors put the proportion at about one in twenty-five. In a case that occurred near Senlis, in France, where by order of the Government the most accurate inquiries were made, out of fifteen persons bitten five had hydrophobia.

The treatment recommended is to have the place cut out and well burnt, either with a hot iron or a sharp stick of lunar caustic, the latter is thought to be the best. Youatt gives a case where four dogs were bitten by the same rabid one, three of whom were deeply burnt with a hot iron and one with lunar caustic. The three died of hydrophobia, and the one treated with caustic was never affected by the bite. That the spasmodic symptoms have anything of a tetanic character about them is denied. They are quite distinct, and are almost always accompanied by a great desire to bite, of which the poor sufferer is quite conscious, and will frequently warn his friends when he feels the approach of the attack.

A Yankee Trick.

While indulging in a few reminiscences of the past among a party of friends a few days ago, a well-known ship-broker of Boston related an incident of his business experience. A man one day entered his office with letters of introduction, proposing to charter a vessel to proceed to the Coatzacoalcos river, in Mexico, and bring a cargo of dyewood to Boston. He produced a chart of the river, pointed out the exact spot where the wood could be found, and much interesting information in regard to the country and its productions, showing an intimate acquaintance with the business in hand. He remarked that if the first cargo of wood brought here should sell at a profit he would want to charter several vessels for the trade. A bargain was accordingly made with him, he was furnished a vessel, in which he took passage and she proceeded to her destination. On arriving in the river near where the cargo was expected to be found, the dealer in dyewood landed and immediately struck for the woods, disappearing before the astonished eyes of the captain, and never was seen afterward. The truth was made apparent. The fellow being short of funds, and desiring to reach that country, which he evidently had visited before, had resorted to one of the best-concocted plans ever matured by a rogue to obtain a free passage. It is unnecessary to say that the man was a Yankee, possessed of more than the ordinary ingenuity of the race. He was subsequently heard from on the Pacific coast. It was not, however, a losing operation to the owners of the vessel, for she fortunately obtained a freight in the river and made a handsome profit out of the voyage.—*Exchange.*

Two Hundred and Fifty Cartridges Fired to Each Man Struck.—The *Elberfeld Gazette* publishes some curious statistics of the comparative deadliness of the different weapons used in the Franco-German war. Of 3453 Germans wounded before Metz, no fewer than 95.5 per cent. were struck by Chassepot balls; 2.7 per cent. were wounded by projectiles from heavy guns, and there were only 0.8 per cent. of wounds from cold steel. As to the French wounded, it is calculated that as high a proportion as 25 per cent. were wounded by artillery projectiles, and about 70 per cent. by the fire of the zundnadelgewehr. No fewer than 25,000 Frenchmen in all were struck by the projectiles of the German artillery. The total number of cartridges fired by the Germans in the late war is said to have been 25,000,000 or about thirty per man. The war having lasted—for fighting purposes—just six months, this gives only an average of five cartridges per man per month for the whole army. Taking the total number of French killed and wounded at 100,000, this would give an average of 250 cartradges fired to each man struck.

Fire-Proof Buildings.—The secret of fire-proof building is just this: It must be made impossible for the flames to pass through the floors or up the stairway. If you will have wooden floors and stairs, lay a flooring of the thinest sheet iron over the joists, and your wood upon that; and sheath the stairs with the same material. A floor will not burn without a supply of air underneath it. Throw a dry board upon a perfectly flat pavement and kindle it as it lies, if you can. You may make a fire upon it and in time consume it, but it will require a long time. Prevent drafts, and though there will still be fires no house will be consumed. The combustion will go on so slowly that discovery is certain in time to prevent any great calamity.

More Needles.—A child of Mr. Lintner in Rochester was taken ill about a week ago, and on examination the point of a needle was observed protruding from its stomach. A physician was called who cut around the needle, but failed to extract it. Other physicians were called and the needle was removed, but the child soon died from inflammation induced by the operation of the first physician. The needle had been swallowed by the child.

No Danger.—A leading member of the American Cabinet stated in conversation that come what may concerning the English position on the Alabama claims there would be no backdown on the part of the administration. This he said had been substantially agreed upon by the Cabinet. There was no fear of a war with England upon the part of our government, and if war came we would not be found unprepared.

Josh Billings says: "Most men concede that it looks foolish to see a boy dragging a heavy sled up hill for the 'fleetin' pleasure of riding down again. But it appears to me that boy is a sage by the side of that young man who works hard all the week, and drinks up his wages on Saturday night."

Two of Darwin's sons have been on a visit to the Yosemite. It is said the monkeys recognized them at once, and asked kindly after their father.

America and England.

The first matter of any interest which occupied the English House of Lords was in an attack by the opposition upon the Government for its conduct in the negotiation of a treaty capable of giving rise to such a misunderstanding. Mr. Disraeli lost no time in assaulting the Ministry with great malice, referring to the reserved and decorous language of the royal speech with especial acrimony. It was certainly a tempting opportunity. He was reasonably sure of one of two results. Either Gladstone would lose his temper and say something rash, or would keep losing popularity by it. The irascible Premier did not disappoint him. He made a fiery speech, avowing the magnanimity and gentleness with which England had gone into the treaty, and the loin-like courage with which she would defend her rights against our "preposterous demands." With a few more choleric statesmen on both sides we might find ourselves face to face in a few days in an attitude where retreat would be impossible for either.

There is a great deal of nonsense talked, on both sides of the ocean, about the liability of Republics to sudden storms of popular passion and the serene superiority of constitutional monarchies to any such accidents. We hope that the lesson of the last few days will not be lost on the timid souls who have been in the habit of thinking in this style. The people of the United States have left the matter to the constituted authorities. When the Treaty was concluded, it was published, widely read and generally approved. It was sanctioned by the Senate and ratified by the President, and the Board of Arbitration formed. Several efforts were made by unthinking or self-seeking politicians to excite discontent against the Treaty among those who, it was imagined, might be injured by it. But these efforts continually failed. The agents of our Government presented our case, including in it all the demands which we had steadily made for five years. We were willing to await the decision of the Board of Arbitration, trusting to their impartiality and to the strength of our cause. If the decision had been against us, we should not have been very well pleased, but we should have submitted loyally.

This was the behavior of the Republic. Does it suffer by comparison with that of the freest and greatest monarchy on earth? British public opinion accepted the Treaty with twice the effusion and delight which was exhibited here They grew almost idyllic in their expressions of satisfaction. If they dreamed that because we were reasonable, we had renounced all our rights and our claims, that was not our fault. We gave no such assurances at any time. They refused a lump sum to cover all damages, in consideration of which we had offered to waive our claim for indirect losses. We were therefore driven to include these in our bill, or stultify all our previous action. When our case appeared, there was a week of surly comment, which grew at last into violent denunciation. The tempest of vulgar passion culminated in an uncalled-for paragraph in the Throne Address and a foolishly impulsive speech from the Treasury Bench.

What the result of all this will be, it is premature to say. Every day of this causeless excitement in England makes the matter more difficult. It is not probable that our Government will withdraw its case. After Mr. Gladstone's speech, it will be hard for the British Government to abide by the Arbitration. Both sides in Parliament are working so earnestly for victory that neither will dare to take a position which could be called un-English. We can only assure our excited cousins that this is a matter that concerns them infinitely more than it does us.—*New York Tribune.*

A New Homestead Measure.

Mr. Pierce, Chairman of the United States House Committee on Education and Labor, has introduced a bill appropriating $200,000,000, and providing, in the second section, as follows:

"That any landless citizen of the United States or person having filed his intention to become a citizen thereof, in a proper Court, that desires to settle upon the public lands and enter into an agreement to comply with the provisions of this act as hereinafter required, and shall have designated a quarter section of public lands belonging to the United States, shall be furnished with transportation to such quarter section of public lands, and upon the location and entry thereof by said citizen in accordance with the law, and upon due proof that he has not sufficient means to open lands for cultivation, shall be furnished with articles hereinafter named, not to exceed the amount stated, to wit: $50 worth of lumber, canvas or other building material; one plow, one pick-ax, one shovel, one ax, one hoe, one hatchet, 100 pounds assorted cut nails, 400 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of bacon, 10 pounds of coffee, 5 pounds of tea, 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of salt, 15 bushels of seed wheat, 5 bushels of seed corn, 4 bushels of seed potatoes, and $1 worth of assorted garden seeds.

The third section provides that persons thus aided shall refund 10 per cent. in five years, and 10 per cent. each year after.

The seventh section is as follows:

"That any person or persons who shall avail himself, herself or themselves of the provisions of this act, and shall wilfully fail or neglect to comply with its requirements shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof."

A Hint.—If a youth is wooingly disposed towards any damsel, as he values his happiness, let him call on that lady when she least expects him, and take note of the appearance of all that is under her control. Observe if the shoes fit neatly, and the hair is well dressed. And we would forgive a man for breaking off an engagement, if he discovered a greasy novel hid away under the cushion of a sofa, or a hole in the garniture of the prettiest foot in the world. Slovenliness in a woman will ever be avoided by a well regulated mind. A woman cannot always be what is called "dressed;" but she may be always neat. And as certainly as a virtuous woman is a crown of glory to her husband, so surely is a slovenly one a crown of thorns.

Spring Bonnets—Bonnets that foretell something of spring styles are being prepared for Southern customers. They are of Belgian straw, soft and white, and are ornamented with faille, black lace flowers. One, sent to a married lady, has light plum-colored faille ribbon over two inches wide folded around the crown and falling in long loops behind. Fine black dotted net with a thread edge is laid like a scarf over this ribbon, while a cluster of satin petal flowers is placed directly on top in front, and their dark glossy foilage falls over the crown.

What he Thinks.—The other Sunday Mr. Spurgeon, in the course of his sermon, "came down" on the fashionable congregations who take no part in the praise of God, but leave it all to be done by a few voices, or by paid choirs. "It is wretched, it is horrible," said Mr. Spurgeon, "to sit in a church where such a custom is observed."

A Valentine.

Maiden bonny, blithe, and airy,
Joy be thine in February,
Evermore be thine!
How, for thee, the years went by
In a silvery flight, while I
Sat alone, and ever spied
Of their wings, the dusky side!
Drearily they came and went,
Darkening my discontent
Till thou made'st them shine.

Till thou made'st them shine, my Bessie,
Maiden winsome, sweet, and—dressy!
Made them shine with thee!
All the sun is in thy curls,
Lilies greet thee, queen of girls!
Heaven's blue is in thy glance,
All the summer in thy dance,
All earth's sweetness in thy breath;
Shadows come alone with death.
Bessie, live for me!

Live for me, my heart of lightness,
Filling all my soul with brightness!
Let me live for thee!
Every month of every year,
Every day, beyond and here,
Every hour of every day,
All the time, and all the way,
I am thine, and thou art mine,
What can part us, Valentine!
Two in one are we.

A MINE ON FIRE.

I was twenty-five years old and was working as a regular pitman on the day and night shift, when I fell in love with Mary Andrews, the daughter of one of our head pitmen.

Not that I dared to have told her so, I thought, but somehow the influence of Mary used to lift me up more and more, till I should no more have thought of going to join the other pitmen in a public house than of trying to fly.

It was about this time that I got talking to a young fellow about my age who worked in my shift. John Kelsey his name was, and I used to think it a pity that a fine clever fellow like he was, handsome, stout, and strong, should be so fond of the low habits, dog-fighting, and wrestling, so popular among our men.

I was going along one evening past old Andrews' house, when the door opened for a moment as if some one was coming out, but, as if I had been seen, it was closed directly. In that short moment, though, I had heard a laugh, and that laugh I was sure was John Kelsey's.

Time slipped on, and I could plainly see one thing that troubled me sorely—John was evidently making an outward show of being a hardworking fellow, striving hard for improvement, so as to stand well in old Andrews' eyes, while I knew for a fact that he was as drunken and dissipated as any young fellow that worked in the pit.

I could not tell Andrews this, nor I could not tell Mary. If she loved him it would grieve her terribly, and be dishonorable as well, and perhaps he might improve. I can tell him though, I thought, and made up my mind that I would; and meeting him one night, evidently hot and excited with liquor, I spoke to him about it.

"If you truly love that girl, John," I said, "you'll give up this sort of thing."

He called me a meddling fool; said he had watched me; that he knew I had a hankering after her myself, but she only laughed at me; and one way and another so galled me that we fought. I went home that night bruised, sore, and ashamed of my passion; while he went to the Andrews' and said he had to thrash me for speaking insulting about Mary.

I heard this afterward, and I don't know how it was but I wrote to her telling her it was false, and that I loved her too well ever to have acted so.

Six months passed over my head—six weary, wretched months—till Christmas came on, cold and bitter, but not so cold and bitter as was my heart.

It was Christmas Eve, and in a dreamy, listless way I was sitting over my breakfast before starting for work, when I heard a sound, and knew what it meant before there were shricks in the village, and women running out and making for the pit's mouth, a quarter of a mile away. I tell you I turned sick with horror, for I knew that at least twenty men would be down on the night shift; and though it was close upon their leaving time they could not have come up yet.

"Pit's fired! pit's fired!" I heard people shrieking; not that there was any need, for there wasn't a soul that didn't know it, for the pit had spoken for itself. And as I hurried out I thought all in a flash like of what a Christmas it would be for some families there, and I seemed to see a long procession of rough coffins going to the churchyard, and to hear the wailings of the widow and fatherless.

I didn't lose any time, as you may suppose, in running to the pit's mouth; but those who lived nearer were there long before me; and by the time I got there I found that the cage had brought up part of the men, and three who were insensible, and that it was just going down again.

It went down directly; and just as it disappeared who should come running up, pale and scared, but Mary Andrews.

"There's no one belonging to you down, is there?" I asked her.

"Oh, yes—yes! my father was down, and John Kelsey."

"Now, then, who's going down?" I shouted.

"You can't go down," shouted half-a-dozen voices, "the choke got most the better of us."

"But there are two men down?" I cried savagely. "You're not all cowards, are you?"

Two men stepped forward, and we got in the cage.

"Who knows where Andrew was?" I cried; and a faint voice from one of the injured men told me. Then I gave the warning, and we were lowered down, it having been understood that at the first signal we made were to be drawn up sharply.

We reached the bottom, and I found no difficulty in breathing, and, shouting to the men to come on, I ran in the direction where I had been told we should find Andrews; but it was terrible work, for I expected each moment to encounter the deadly gas that had robbed so many men of their lives. But I kept on shouting to those behind me, till at once I tripped and fell over some one; and soon as I could get myself together I lowered the lamp I carried, and to my great delight, I found it was Andrews.

Whether dead or alive I could not tell then; but we lifted him among us, and none too soon, for as I took my first step back I reeled, from a curious giddy feeling which came over me.

"Run, if you can," I said faintly; for my legs seemed to be sinking under me. I managed to keep on, though, and at our next turn we were in purer air; but we knew it was a race for life, for the heavy gas was rolling after us, ready to quench out our lives if we slackened speed for an instant. We pressed on, though, till we reached the cage, rolled into it, more than climbed, and were drawn up, to be received with a burst of cheers, Mary throwing her arms round her father's neck, and sobbing bitterly.

"I'm not much hurt," he said, feebly, the fresh air reviving him, as he was laid gently down. "God bless those brave lads who brought me up! But there's another man down—John Kelsey."

No one spoke, no one moved; for all knew of the peril we had just escaped from.

"My lads," he said, feebly, "can't you do nothing to save your mate?" and as he looked wildly from one to the other, I felt my heart like in my mouth.

"Do you all hear?" said a loud voice; and I started, as I saw Mary Andrews rise from where she had knelt holding her father's hand; "do you all hear? John Kelsey is left in the pit. Are you not men enough to go?"

"Men can't go," said one of the dayshift, gruffly; no one could live there.

"You have not tried," again she cried passionately. "Richard Oldshaw," she said, turning to me with a red glow upon her face, "John Kelsey is down there dying, and asking for help. Will not you go?"

"And you wish me to go, then?" I said bitterly.

"Yes," she said. "Would you have your fellow-creature lie there and die, when God has given you the power, and strength, and knowledge to save him?"

The next minute I stepped up toward the pit's mouth, where there was a dead silence, for no one would volunteer, and, in a half blustering way I said:

"I'll go down."

There was a regular cheer rose up as I said these words; but I hardly heeded it, for I was looking at Mary, and my heart sank as I saw her standing there smiling with joy.

The next minute I had stepped into the cage, and it began to move, when a voice called out, "Blow it all? Dick Oldshaw shan't go alone!" and a young pitman sprang in by my side.

Then we began to descend, and through an opening I just caught sight of Mary Andrews falling back senseless in the arms of the women. Then all was dark, and I was nerving myself for what I had to do.

To go the way by which I had helped to save Andrews was, I knew, impossible; but I had hopes by going round by one of the old workings we might reach him, and I told my companion what I thought.

Turning short off as soon as we were at the bottom, I led the way, holding my lamp high, and climbing and stumbling over the broken shale that had fallen from the roof, for this part of the mine had not been worked for years. By pressing on, I found that we were right, and gradually nearing the point at which the accident had occurred.

As we got nearer, I became aware of the air setting in a strong draught in the direction in which we were going, and soon after we could make out a dull glow, and then there was a deep roar. The pit was indeed on fire, and blazing furiously, so that as we got nearer, trembling—I'm not ashamed to own it, for it was an awful sight—there was the coal growing of a fierce red heat; but fortunately, the draught set toward an old shaft fully a quarter of a mile further on, and so we were able to approach till, with a cry of horror, I leapt over heap after heap of coal, torn from roof and wall by the explosion, to where, close to the fire, lay the body of John Kelsey—so close that his clothes were already smoldering; and the fire scorched my face. I laid hold of him and dragged him away.

How we ever got him to the foot of the shaft, I never could tell.

I have some faint recollection of hearing a cheer, and of seeing the dim light of the chill December day; but the only thing that made any impression upon me was a voice which seemed to be Mary's, and a touch that seemed to be that of her hand.

And it's not much more that I can recollect, only of being in a wild, feverish state, wandering through dark passages, with fire burning my head, and coal falling always, and ready to crush me; and then I seemed to wake from a long, deep sleep, and to lie thinking it a weak, troubled way about getting up.

It was a month, though, before I could do that, and then there was a tender arm to help me, and a soft cheek ever ready to be laid to mine; for in those long, weary hours of sickness Mary had been by my side to cheer me back to health, and I had learned that I was loved.

Hold Fast Below.—A party of Irishmen, once upon a time, contracted to clear a very deep well. Having none of the usual con veniences employed for such purposes, they were at a loss how to get one of the party on a little ledge near the bottom to assist in getting out water, mud, etc. At last Jimmy Phelan, a herculean fellow, proposed a plan which was considered just the thing. It was this: Jimmy was to clasp his big fists around the windlass; then another of the party was to clamber down and hold on by his legs, and so on until the last man should be able to leap upon the ledge. Being slightly corned with liquor, the party prepared for the descent, without stopping to contemplate the difficulties involved in the adventure. With bared breast, and sleeves tucked up, big Jimmy seized the round portion of the windlass directly over the well and swung himself over. Another of the party crept down Jimmy's body and grasped him by the boots. After several more had followed suit, and the human chain began to stretch far into the well, Jimmy became alive to one great difficulty; the windlass did not afford him a good hold in the first place, and the weight was getting intolerable. At last human sinew could stand it no longer, and Jimmy hailed the lower link in the chain with: "Be jabers, Pat, howld fast below till I sphit on me hans." Suiting the action to the words, he released his hold, when, of course, the whole party was precipitated to the bottom of the well. As luck would have it, there was more mud than water where the Hibernians lit, and they wisely considered themselves particularly fortunate in escaping without actual loss of either life or limb.

Ship-Building Bounty Bill.

The bill has been laid before the Committee on Commerce of the United States House of Representatives, giving authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to offer an annual bounty of ten dollars per ton for periods of five years for the construction of iron steamships of not less than one thousand tons burden. It is proposed that these bounties shall be limited to payments for 100,000 tons per year, or 500,000 tons for the whole term of five years. Reduced to exact figures, the bill provides that there shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States the sum of $1,000,000 annually, amounting to $5,000,000 for the whole period designated, in order to accomplish the restoration of American Commerce to its former state. It is further provided in this bill that coastwise trade shall also be encouraged by the payment of a bounty of six dollars upon sailing vessels to two hundred tons burden, to the end that the fishery interest may become prosperous. There is a further proposition to pay a bounty of eight dollars per ton for wooden or iron vessels of four hundred tons launched from domestic yards for use in foreign commerce. These proposals for a graduated scale of shipping bounties, ranging from $6 to $10 per ton, are accompanied by a brief statement from Secretary Boutwell, to the effect that the actual cost to the National Treasury would be about twenty-five millions of dollars.

What They Say.—The London *Times* declares that England has not revoked and never will revoke the Treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolved to stand by it; but cannot, and will not, embark in any altercations specially designed to close the door on all hopes of settlements. The *Post* regrets the vehemence of the English press in its attack of the Americans, because it may stand in the way of an amicable settlement. The *Standard* sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen a source of grave anxiety and great possible danger, as an unfortunate accident might at any moment precipitate a quarrel. The *Standard* feels sure the United States will not withdraw their claims, and it advises all parties to support the Government in maintaining the position which Great Britain has assumed.

New York Fashions.

Street suits made in Berlin are the first importations for spring. The fabrics are pongees of gray, and lavendor shades, soft flexible woolen stuffs in narrow stripes of fawn-color or gray with white, and a new wiry pongee mixture of linen and wool in darker buff tints. The suit consists of skirt, over-skirt, waist, and double cape, or else a skirt and polonaise with talma cape.

There is a fancy for trimming the back and front of dress skirts differently. For instance, the three front breadths have deep kilt pleating, the top of which is hidden by the apron front of the over-skirt, while the back breadths have from four to six narrow, bias, overlapping ruffles, with the lower edge bound and the upper very fully gathered. Clusters of kilt pleating with lengthwise straps of velvet between are also very stylish trimmings.

The plain-basque suit is a good model for spring cashmeres, either black, pale gray, or cuir-color, or silk skirts of corresponding color. The entire costume would be handsome in black silk, or silk with hair-line stripes, for the present and the approaching season. It is also simple enough for the serviceable black alpacas, that require to be plainly made to be in good taste. These look best trimmed with pleated ruffles and bands of the same, with fringe on the over-skirt and basque.

Capes will be fashionable wrap. The prettiest is the double cape, or sleeveless sacque with a round cape. This is similar to the garment worn at present, but is shorter, and is improved by slashing the back and side seams of the sacque to make room for a full tournure. The cape falls half-way between the elbow and wrist, and is a round talma with short darts on the shoulders and a seam down the middle of the back, which is left open below about one-third its length. Watteau folds are also on many capes, especially those with polonaises, while others have the nun's collar, broad, square and deep.

The polonaises are of medium length and simple shape. There are darts in front, the fullness of the skirt behind is held to the waist in great box-pleats, and the waist has a postillion attached. A single talma cape belongs to these, or else a mantle that has a double cape behind and resembles a vest in front.

Lower skirts are not changed. They are no longer bound with braid, but most fabrics are faced to the knee with a course, strong, but thin, white muslin, and a three-inch bias facing of the dress material is placed around the edge of the skirt. A single wide flounce, gathered, headed by narrow standing ruffles or bias bands, is the trimming most often seen, but the most stylish skirts have kilt pleating three-fourths of a yard deep around them. The goods for this kilting is cut crosswise, with selvedges sewed together; the pleats are rather scant, but are pressed flatly. The top of the pleating is stitched on the skirt high enough to be concealed by the over-skirt, and thence the kilt hangs separate from skirt, as other flounces do. A half-inch hem finishes the bottom, and about two fingers above the lower edge a tape is tacked beneath the pleats to hold them in position.

When Do Men Die.

Medical experience proves that, in chronic diseases, the greatest number of deaths occur just before dawn. This is eminently true of brain diseases, and of all those related cases where death results from an exhaustion of the vital power, through over-work, excessive excitement, or nervous prostration. It is at the hour of 5 o'clock in the morning that the life-force is at its lowest ebb, and succumbs most readily to the assault of epilepsy, paralysis, or of the fatal lethargy that comes in those vividly beautiful picture-dreams, for which medical science has as yet found no name, and of which it has taken no sufficient cognizance. Nine-tenths of those who die in this way expire in their sleep. In many such cases, if a friend were at hand to waken the sleeper when the attack comes on, or if he were to be wakened by some accidental noise, he might, by the use of a few simple precautions, prolong his life for many years; for the shock that proves fatal to the man wrapped in deep sleep, when the system is passive and relaxed, would be victoriously repelled were it armed with all its waking energies. Men who do brain-work, and who are on the shady side of forty, should be on their guard against this insidious enemy. They should beware of 5 o'clock A. M., for it is a perilous hour. Do you find yourself unable to sleep when you retire for the night, exhausted with the day's work? Do you, in vain, turn from one side to the other? Does your brain persist in working when you would fain have it rest? Do your old saws and scraps of rhyme repeat themselves in your memory with wearisome iteration, defying your utmost efforts to silence them? Then, I say to you, beware! You will be sure to sleep at last. It is only a question of time; for, soon or late, nature will assert her rights.

The Lenten Season.

The following are the rules and regulations set forth by the Catholic Church for the government of its people during Lent:

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.
2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed in each diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of Holy Thursday.
3. There is neither fast nor abstinance to be observed on Sundays of Lent.
4. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.
5. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.
6. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.
7. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age.

Important Decision.—The case of the United States vs. the steamer Montello, libelled for non-compliance with the laws appertaining to steamers plying upon the navigable waters of the United States, has been decided against the United States in Judge Miller's Court, in Wisconsin, on the grounds that Fox river, where the steamer was running, is not public navigable waters of the United States and that the owners of said steamer were not under a lawful obligation to have her enrolled and licensed for coasting trade, nor have her inspected in compliance with the act of Congress providing for the safety of passengers on board of vessels propelled by steam.

Jesse Meyars leaned against a shaft revolving three hundred times per minute, in a Muncy, Ind., slaughter-house. He undressed in about ten seconds, but strange to say, he was not at all injured. Not a stitch of clothing remained upon him.

What They Wore.

It may interest our lady readers to note what was worn at a reception given by Postmaster-General Creswell and wife in Washington:

Mrs. Creswell, a petite brunette, was in a black Lyons velvet, long train, corsage cut low, with tulle and thread lace trimmings; hair beautifully powdered, ornamented with a pink plume—jewels of exquisite pearl. Miss Nellie Grant, a pink silk, demi-train, overskirt en panier of the same, looped with pink ribbons; corsage high; half long sleeves almost met the high kid gloves. Her blonde curls were ornamented with a pink bow. Mrs. Secretary Fish, pale lavender satin, flounce and overskirt trimmed with point lace, headed with white satin. Over her shoulders she wore a superb black thread lace shawl. Her jewels were diamonds, and her coiffure of thread lace and flowers. Mrs. Attorney General Williams, a white corded silk, flounce of blue satin on the court train. A bouffant appeared in the back, drawing the fronts apart, disclosing a breadth of blue and white satin in puff and shell trimming, and her hair arranged *a la Greque* manner, with blue feathers. Mrs. vice-President Colfax, a corn-colored moire court train, trimmed with black velvet over a velvet petticoat, hair Marie Antoinette, heavy gold chain with locket and diamonds. Mrs. Senator Chandler, a brunette, corded silk, train skirt ornamented with a broad flounce of point applique headed with white illusion, and bands of cherry satin; overskirt of point applique, festooned with cherry satin to the pointed corsage in the back. Mrs. Senator Rice, black heavy gros grain, trimmed with ruffles of the same, bound with yellow satin; a tunic fell over this, magnificently looped in bouffants in the back, pushing out under the postillion; the tunic and corsage trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Senator Logan, in black embroidered lace. Mrs. Senator Sawyer, in pink silk, train and overskirt, trimmed with pink tulle; a boquet of natural flowers on the left side of the corsage and handsome flowers finished this costume. Mrs. Senator Ames, *nee* Butler, was in ciel blue, striped satin polonaise over white illusion, profusely ruched and bouilloned, corsage heart shaped, with blonde lace trimmings; an elegant turquoise necklace ornamented her neck. Her blond hair was in curls, ornamented with a blue plume. Mrs. Robert Christie was in white silk, with blue trimmings. Mrs. Robert Lincoln, tea rose colored silk. Mrs. Freeman Clarke, in lavender, thread lace trimmings. Miss Dix, niece of General Dix, was in cafe au lait silk, with satin trimmings. Mrs. Mills, in green and black satin, with point trimmings and diamond jewels.

Imposition on Newspaper Publishers.

Many advertisers have a practice, even when they have but a small advertisement in a paper, of getting up a puffing article for an editorial, from ten lines up to a hundred or more, and then modestly asking the proprietors to insert it as reading matter, "free gratis for nothing." Now, at the moderate rates of ten cents per line, which most papers charge for inserting business notices in reading matter type, the free advertising thus coolly requested would come to considerably more than the advertisement which they pay for. It is true that there may be some great public enterprises which are worthy of a liberality on the part of the publisher in the way of free notices, but, as a general thing, those who ask this free puffing have no greater claim on the public press than any other advertiser. A publisher's advertising columns are his main source of income, and no one has any more right to ask for the gratuitous use of the same than he has to request the freedom of a clothing store, that he may help himself to what suits him. Another imposition on newspaper publishers is practiced by magazines, which expect, for an exchange, a notice every month, at least equal in value to their magazine for a whole year. Not long ago, just after we had given a leading monthly a notice which, at our regular rates, amounted to just about a year's subscription to the magazine, we received a polite circular from the publishers, stating that their exchange list had become so large that they regretted being obliged to discontinue sending it to many papers, and we have not received it since. Is it not time that newspaper men determined no longer to submit to such impositions?—*Fishkill Journal.*

Farmers' Boys.

When I was a boy, my first savings of ten cent pieces, earned by Saturday afternoon work—for school kept half a day on Saturday then—were expended in buying a heifer calf. Then I worked on and paid my father a certain sum each month for keeping it. When the calf was one year old I traded it for two steer calves, and now I had to put in good and strong to pay for their keep; but I occupied all my spare time in teaching these calves to work in the yoke, and at one year old they would gee and haw as well as old oxen, and my father paid me for their use in leading the team for breaking in his two and three-year olds. Again, I had a piece of ground each year after I was fourteen, that I could plant and work on shares; and if I wanted help, why I had to give two day's of my time to the hired man's one day. I grew just what my fancy and reading dictated, and from the proceeds I dressed as well as any boys now. I always had some time to play, time to read, and now look back with love and pleasant thoughts to the old farm, and the farm hand who taught me to use every tool, and whipped me when I neglected to drive the team out straight at the end of the furrow in plowing. This remembrance of my boyhood has always induced me to favor all items of encouragement at home on the farm; and I believe if it were more generally practiced, we should have more good farmers, and fewer broken down merchants, or loafing, hanging-on, time-serving clerks, ready for anything except honorable labor and usefulness belonging to the highest order of creation.

A Sensible Young Man.—A young man who sends a communication to the "Massachusetts Ploughman" describes himself as one of those young men of Maine, who was foolish enough at twenty-one, to leave home, a good farm, where he was needed, and start for the city to seek his fortune, with bright anticipations of city life, and an easy fortune in view. But after one year's experience he saw things in a different light, and found that a cramped life in a city boarding-house was no place for him. On the old farm, he could hitch up a horse, and take a drive, afternoon or evening, and no lost time, no "five-spot" for team; and when it came to social enjoyments, he found his down-East acquaintances much better than any he could get in the city. So on the whole he concluded to be a free man in the country and not a slave in the city, and he packed up and started for home, a wiser man than when he left. He found all glad to see him back again, and a friend offered to assist him if he would buy a farm; so on the first of April, 1866, (he being twenty-two years of age) he bought a farm all stocked and tooled, commenced farming down-East style. Since that time he has been hard at it, and is much better off and happier than he would have been if he had been in the city.

The trial of Oskins, the Philadelphia murderer, terminated in his acquittal, the court accepting the plea of insanity.

Patience.

Toil on, O troubled brain,
With anxious thoughts and busy scenes opprest,
Erelong release shall reach thee. A brief pain
Then—Rest!
Watch still, O heavy eyes,
A little longer must ye virgil keep;
And lo! your lids shall close at morning's rise
In sleep!
Throb yet, O aching heart,
Still pulse the flagging current without cease;—
When you a few hours more have played your part,
Comes Peace.
Bear up then, weary soul!
Short is the path remaining to be trod—
Lay down the fleshy shroud and touch the goal—
Then—God!
—*Tom Hood.*

Facts and Fancies.

Gratitude is the memory of the heart.

The idle hour is the devil's opportunity.

Zero, of all virtues, made his choice of silence.

There are sixty-seven women who are editors and reviewers in Paris.

Which has most legs, a horse or no horse? No horse, because no horse has five.

Method is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature making election day a legal holiday.

Why should people marry in the Winter? Because ladies want muffs and gentlemen want comforters.

No person ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where they were. It is just so with bad habits.

When there is love in the heart, there are rainbows in the eyes, which cover every black cloud with gorgeous hues.

All efforts to save the *Colorado*, off Liverpool, have failed. The steamer has broken in two, and will prove a total loss.

Good nature like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill-nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flower.

In the long run, a tried and proved character for truth, honor, and honesty is the best capital, and gives the largest interest.

The death of Ex-Senator Grimes, of Iowa, has called forth a very general expression of sympathy throughout the North-west.

"One thing," says an old toper, "was never seen 'coming through the rye,' an' that's the kind of whisky one gets nowadays."

An Iowa chicken that was bitten by a rattlesnake, saved its life by standing in a mud-puddle for two days, and dipping its head in the water every few minutes.

A locomotive attached to a freight train exploded near Schwarzburg, Wis. Wm. Fiel was instantly killed and Ed. Ransom, fireman, was fatally scalded.

Why is the letter R very unfortunate? Because it is always in trouble, wretchedness, and misery, is the beginning of riot and ruin, and is never found in peace innocence or love.

The Chicago aid Society has used $1,573,639 19 in relieving the distress of some 9,895 families, of which 3,810 are able-bodied, 2,378 widows and deserted, and 3,707 sick, aged, and infirm.

Marriage is like a brilliant taper's light
Placed at the window on a summer night,
Attracting all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty winglets there;
Those who are out butt heads against the pane,
And those within butt to get out again.

"Indeed, you are very handsome," said a gentleman to his lady-love. "Pooh! pooh!" said she, "so you would say if you did not think so." "And so you'd think," he answered, "if I did not say so."

An exchange announces as an appropriate toast over a glass of ardent, as "Here's what makes us wear old clothes." That's the most sensible toast we have heard for some time—it's a temperance lecture in seven words.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist divine, was stricken with paralysis, at his home in Pleasant Mills, Sangamon County, Ill., and is speechless. He is eighty-seven years of age, and has been sixty-eight years in the ministry.

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is the richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to society. It is disgusting to the refined; abominable to the good; insulting to those with whom we associate; degrading the mind; unprofitable, needless, and injurious to society.

The first Russian newspaper was published in 1703, and Peter the Great was the senior editor. The imperial autocrat not only took part professionally in its editorial composition, but in correcting proofs, as appears from sheets still in existence, on which are marks and alterations in his own hand.

A minister at a colored wedding, wishing to make some humorous remarks, said, "On such occasions as this it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we will omit it." To this ungallant remark the indignant bridegroom very pertinently replied, "On such occasions as this it is customary to give the minister $10, but in this case we will omit it."

A pretty, bright little juveuile friend, some five years of age, named Rosa, was teased a good deal by a gentleman who visited the family; he finally wound up by saying, "Rosa, I don't love you." "But you've got to love me," said the child. "How so?" asked the tormentor. "Why," said Rosa, "the Bible says that you must love them that hate you, and I am sure that I hate you!"

A Hint to Grumblers.—"What a noisy world this is!" croaked an old frog as he squatted on the margin of the pool. "Do you hear those geese, how they scream and hiss? What do they do it for?" "Oh, just to amuse themselves," answered a little mouse. "Presently we shall have the owls hooting. What is that for?" "It's the music they like the best," said the mouse. "And those grasshoppers, they can't go home without grinding and chirping. Why do they do that?" "Oh, they're so happy, they can't help it," said the mouse. "You'll find excuses for all; I believe you don't understand music, so you like the hideous noises." "Well, friend, to be honest with you," said the mouse, "I don't greatly admire any of them; but they are all sweet in my ears compared with constant croaking of a frog."

A Frightful Disaster.—A passenger train going to St. Louis on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, when about three-quarters of a mile below upper Alton station, came in collision with a freight train going north. The baggage car and first coach were telescoped, and then almost instantly took fire. The scene that ensued was most appaling. The unfortunate passengers were, most of them, caught between the car seats, and egress from the car was nearly impossible. The flames enveloped the doomed cars almost instantly, and the terrified passengers were left to be slowly roasted alive. The charred and blackened remains of four victims of this fearful accident were recovered, and some thirteen more were seriously injured.

United States Navy.—The Senate Naval Committee had under consideration the construction of iron ship-building yards and docks for naval and commercial purposes, as proposed by the International Company, and recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in his two last annual reports. The president of the International Company, and the president of the Western Iron Steamboat Company each gave information showing that iron vessels can be built on the Eastern and Western waters of the United States on terms of equal advantage with those of any other country in the world. The committee expressed themselves as greatly interested by the facts and arguments presented, and took the matter under advisement.

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.......................Editor.
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Centre Hall, Pa., March 1., '72.

GEN. CASS.—At our county convention held last week, it was not deemed necessary to instruct the representative delegate for any one for governor, the preference of old Centre being so decidedly for Gen. Cass, of Pittsburg, that any delegate would deem that sufficient as to whom he should support, without special instruction. We think Gen. Cass should be the nominee—the REPORTER advocated his claims three years ago, and the party made a mistake in not taking him for their standard bearer then. We hold him to the best and strongest man in the state, and besides, it is due the gallant democracy of the west, that her noble son be nominated as the next democratic candidate for governor,

The Bellefonte *Republican* crows over a radical victory in their ward elections, and has brought out a dead rooster and lousy coon. That paper has always gone crazy over the little local elections and ever advised its party to draw the lines in townships where they have a majority. Democrats should make a note of this, when radicals came bumming around and ask them to give them a little township office, and draw the lines on them too.

The Committee.

A committee in the contested case of M'Clure vs. Gray was drawn in the senate yesterday, says the Patriot, of 22nd ult., and the ring senators lost the toss for its seventh member. The committee consists of Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, of Berks, Dill and Broadhead, democrats, Messrs. White, Fitch and Mumma radicals. With his insensibility to decent public opinion, Senator White insisted on being made member of the committee and in obedience to his own demands and these of the sitting senator, he was selected. The failure of the ring to secure the majority of the committee prevents White from being chairman, a position in which he would have ample opportunity to practice some of the acts with which he has grown familiar. This then is the end of all the scheming to secure a partisan committee in the interest of Mr. Gray. The case is before a tribunal which will subject it to a rigid and impartial examination and decide in accordance with the law and the evidence.

It is certain that none of the carpet-bag governments at the South, not even the South Carolina ring, is more corrupt and debassed than that of Louisiana. Under it the taxes have risen from thirty-seven and a-half cents on the one hundred dollars in 1866, to two dollars in 1871, and it has raised the State debt from fourteen thousand five hundred in 1868, to nearly forty-nine millions in 1871.

The following bill passed the state senate, on 15th ult., it should pass the house also. All laws of this character cut off legislative jobs;

That from and after the passage of this act, the several courts of common pleas of this commonwealth shall have power and authority to grant charters of incorporations to water companies and gas companies; and when said companies are so corporated. they shall have all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the restrictions and provisions of the general law regulating gas and water companies, approved March 11th, 1857, and the several supplements thereto; and the said court shall also have power and authority to grant charters of incorporation to societies or associations for the protection of birds, fish and game, and to market companies, and town hall and market companies.

The Columbus Conventions.

On the 22nd ult., two National Conventions so-called, completed their labors in Columbus Ohio, by placing Presidential tickets in the field. These were the National Prohibition Party. The candidates of the former are, for President, Judge David Davis, of Illinois, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; for Vice President, Joel Parker, of New Jersey, and at present Governor of that State. The former gentleman is conservative in politics; the latter a pronounced Democrat.

The nominees of the Prohibition Convention are, for President, James Black, of Pennsylvania; for Vice President, John Russell, of Michigan. Of the political views of the two latter we cannot speak with any degree of certainty.

The Labor Reformers put forward an elaborate platform, which may generally be regarded as one against which but little objection can be urged, except its apparent impracticability under existing circumstances; starting out with the declaration that all political power inheres in the people; that governments are founded for their benefit, and that every citizen is entitled to the fullest degree of religious and political liberty consistent with the good order of the community.

The news from Mexico is important. The revolution is spreading in Colima and Guadalajara, and the greater parts of the Puebla and Vera Cruz are in the hands of the revolutionists. The dead body of ex-Governor Felix Diaz has been taken to Pachutla, He is supposed to have been treacherously murdered. Porfirio Diaz is in command of the revolutionists at Zacatecas. President Juarez is gradually increasing his dictatorship. He intends to proclaim martial law in the State of Guanajuato. His position is believed to be critical. It is reported that he applied to President Grant for assistance, and that President Grant promised to support Juarez as a last alternative. Since this promise was given the revolutionists have captured Aguas Calientes, and the Juarists say that President Grant must now promptly go to the assistance of Juarez. Thirty thousand revolutionists are now in the field.

Germany Arming Again.

London, Feb. 23.—The Germans are arming. Two corps are ordered to be in readiness. The cause for these preparations is the great activity of political parties at Versailles, and the possibility of a change of government in France.

Germany reserves the right to decide as to any new government there. Should she deem such government unlikely, either by inclination or incapacity, to execute the treaty of peace there will be another invasion.

The detective system in this country has become as corrupt as everything else. If a reward is now offered for the discovery and arrest of a criminal, it is said that the rogue escapes because the detectives will not help each other, least they loose the reward which they would hope to get if they worked singly and caught their man. In New York city, as the Custom House revelations show, we often set a rogue to catch a rogue but he don't do it.

"Postponing" an Old Sinner.

The Milford and Matamoras Railway act, is an old sinner, that has been robbing the state treasury of $10,000 annually for a number of years, Repeated attempts have been made to kill this fellow, but always failed, because he is a fat chicken, and the ring in the legislature heretofore, always voted against a repeal. Last week this steal received another lease by motion to postpone, instead of cutting its head right off. All the ring members in the House voted for postponement. We clip the proceedings from the *Age* and call the attention of tax-payers to the little job,—it needs no comment:

From the Age Feb. 21

The House bill repealing an act relative to the Milford and Matamoras Railway, which takes $10,000 yer annum from the State Treasury, was considered.

Mr. Meek moved a postponement for one week on account of the absence of the Pike county member.

Mr. Hewitt declared that the repealing bill ought to be passed at once, because the original Milford and Matamoras act had been a square steal of $10,000 per annum.

Mr. Beardslee said an effort had been made last year to obtain a repeal of this outrageous act, but the repealing bill had been delayed by "tricks that are vain," and by underhand measures, until the close of the session. It appeared as if some such tactics were again to be resorted to.

The repealing bill was finally postponed for one week, ostensibly to await the return of the sitting member. The vote was 47 in favor of postponement to 38 against it.

Our representative does not send us the Record, for fear we may see what he is doing, but these things leak out through other papers. The *Age*, says, as will be observed, this motion to postpone was only *ostensible*, of course it was, and the steal should have been stopped whether the member from Pike county was in his seat or not—he was out on purpose no doubt. We suppose Mr. Meek, can explain, as usual, to the satisfaction of green ones, —its only $10,000 a year, of the tax-payer's money.

Ex-Congressman Stokes has been convicted of collecting fraudulent claims against the Government by his own letters, furnished by one of his confedrates, who turned State's evidence. These letters show that Stokes had clear and full knowledge of the fraudulent character of the claims made, and collected such sums with a clear purpose to defraud the Government, He will be sent to the penitentiary. It is utterly astonishing that he should have acted in this manner, He once stood high in political circles, and had sufficient energy and ability to secure a good income by honorable pursuits. Yet he deliberately chose, first to lobby a bill through Congress, while yet a member, on the basis of which the frauds were alone possible. He then deliberately proceeded to cheat the Government out of large sums, and followed it up persistently for a time. When first arrested, it will be remembered that he wore an air of innocence, and affirmed that if these were frauds, he was utterly ignorant of them. *He* also said that the bill that was carried through Congress by his influence was, he he thought, perfectly legitimate. It now turns out that all these statements were deliberate falsehoods; and that, if possible, Stokes was the guiltiest of all his party. We regret that a man of his ability should have so grievously fallen. Yet he has. The evidence is clear. Let his punishment be commensurate to his crime.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND MARRIED WOMEN.—A case involving the somewhat novel and heretofore unsettled point, whether or not the title to the paraphernalia of a married woman resides in her or her husband, has lately been decided by the Court of Appeals of New York. The plaintiff was Doretha Rawson, who brought suit in her own name to recover $4,000 for the loss of clothing and jewelry by an accident on the road of defendants, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The defendants claim that the bulk of the property having been received by plaintiff from her husband, belonged to him, and the suit should therefore have been brought by him, and that the terms of the contract (the tickets) limited the Company's liability to $100. The plaintiff's counsels, claimed that the property was hers, both as against her husband and ordinary creditors, and that the carrier cannot limit his liability except by express contract. The Court of Appeals, in affirming the judgements of the courts below, held, first, that though at common law the wife's paraphernalia, during coverture, ordinarily belong to the husband, and he can dispose of them, except by will, the statutes have secured them to her even as against creditors. In equity, the property given wolud be treated as the wife's separate estate, and she would be protected in its enjoyment and possession even against the interference of her husband. This estate, if not absolutely a legal estate, is clothed with all the incidents thereof, and she is therefore the proper person to sue, Second, the words printed on the ticket do not embody the contract of the parties. They are a mere notice, but only by contract. Plaintiff's attention was not called to these words when the ticket was purchased by her; and even if she read them when she entered on her journey, she was not obliged to submit to a contract never made, or leave the train. Hence the carriers' common law liability remains unchanged.

A personal paragraph concerning ex-Senator Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas, states that that gentleman—who refused to be bribed or driven into voting for the impeachment of ex-President Johnson "for high crimes and misdemeanors"—is now publishing, in the southern part of Kansas, a weekly paper, from which he derives his support. The ex-senator is a poor man, and it is sad to reflect that, in this age of official corruption and roguery in high places, the very modest means of this ex-Senator of the United States is one of the best recommendations to the title of an honest man—a species of the genus *homo*, which unfortunately, has well nigh disappeared from the arena of American public life.

It is entirely clear that the same kind of a struggle is destined to take place over the case of Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, as occurred at the trial of McFarland. The contest will be bitter, and will involve every ingenuity that can be devised, to delay the trial, and befog the minds of the jury. Graham has not, however, thus far received the consideration he did at the McFarland trial, and may fail utterly. Still he has immense energy and great fertility of resource, and will do all that is possible in behalf of his client.

G. O. Deise has been elected representative delegate from Clinton county to the democratic state convention. A good choice.

Democratic County Convention.

The members of the late democratic county convention met at Bellefonte, on 22nd ult., in pursuance to a call, by the chairman, D. F. Fortney, for the purpose of electing delegates and conferees, &c. John Haller was called to the chair; Wm. Alexander and J. H. Orvis, were chosen secretaries.

D. F. Fortney and D. C. Keller were placed in nomination for senatorial delegates, the first ballot resulting in favor of Mr. Fortney.

Mr. Keller was then proposed as representative delegate, which was agreed to without opposition, and instructed, on motion of Mr. Orvis, for Justice Thompson, for supreme judge.

T. N. Wolf, Wm. Alexander and G. W. Megaffey, were appointed senatorial conferees.

Mr. Orvis then read a series of rules for the government of the democratic party in this county, which were read, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

The Democracy of Centre county Penn'a in county convention met, *Resolved* that the following *new rules* be adopted for the future government of the party in said county:

1st. The elections for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceeding the second Tuesday in August, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and continuing until five o'clock P. M.

2nd. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the county committee for such district, and two other democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board, shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted *viva voce*, by the democratic voters present at the time.

3rd. Every qualified voter of the district, who, at the last general election voted the democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the persons voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle, no person but the members of the election beard shall have access.

5th No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one half or more of the ballots contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructins concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of votes together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instruction voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Committee.

7th. Whenever from any district, qualified democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be, report to the Convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the *yeas* and *nays*, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the *yeas* and *nays*, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the Convention, to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the Convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

10th. In Convention a majority of all the votes shall be necessary to a nomination; and no persons name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the *sixth* ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

11. If any person who is a cadidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing, or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment the nominat on shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention, that any candidate put in nomination, has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him or any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled; and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

13th. Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence over all other business in convention, until determined.

From Easton.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

EASTON, PA. Feb. 14th, 1872.—Mr. Editor:—We are still beset by the orange boys, with oranges at "four for ten cents" and "three for five cents." A few evenings ago some enterprising gentleman from New York brought a wagon load of oranges to college and stationed his wagon convenient to the back stoop from the main college building where he expected to intercept the students coming from evening prayers, dispose of his little sour oranges and make a fortune. The Students passed out in file and to the utter astonishment and disappointment of the orange man, did not buy one. The gentleman's estimate of the students' propensities was evidently at fault and his pocket minus the nice little surplus. We scarce know how he could have attended to the sale of the orange in case any had been disposed to buy, for he found about all his attention consumed in holding the animal attached to the vehicle, which persisted in obeying the numerous advices it received from the students to move forward.

We promised to give a synopsis of the routine of college duties for a few days. We will ask your readers to imagine they hear a great bell ringing on the college tower at six o'clock in the morning, which announces to the students in the language of "Cobbs' First Reader" of which we have some recollection: "James, the sun is up, it is time to rise. The little lambs are skipping on the green grass" &c. Neither the Faculty nor the students espouse the notions of the First Reader as to the time of rising; for the former require the bell to be rung, a great portion of the year, before sunrise and the latter do not rise generally until the sun has been up for some time. Some few get up with the first bell, some according to the directions of the Reader, but we cannot see in what way they are advantaged, unless it be to consume in the winter the oil they saved the night before. At 6½ o'clock the second bell rings which indicates that breakfast at the different clubs is ready, if we are to believe the commissaries who seldom get there until some time after half-past-six and of course are no better authority than any one else. Some few go to breakfast then, but quite a number only at that calculate how long they have to snooze and have time to get up, dress, hurry through their devotions, get breakfast and "make chapel" at 7-45. Between the two last mentioned hours, students, long and short, thick and thin, dressed and half dressed, may be seen at intervals wending their way across the campus to the hall where they breakfast. We will defer the culinary establishments, their appurtenances and peculiar *modus operandi* to some other time. At precise 7-45 the bell for chapel rings and the students after having eaten a meal in from two to fifteen minutes, hurry away, with books in hand, to the chapel. Some few don't "make chapel" and of course the absence entitles them to demerits, which they are sure to get if the class officer is present. All the Professors, or as many as have gotten up in time to make a hasty toilet, come to chapel. Prex. (the students abbreviation for President) reads a chapter from the Scriptures, announces and reads a hymn,—often a familiar one—and the students join in singing it, led by one of their number. Nothing can be grander than to hear all the students "singing with the spirit" and among a large number, with the understanding also "some good old familiar hymn such as "Rock of Ages." What a contrast there is between such music and the spiritless, empty,—it is too be feared—service of our operatic choirs or the solos of some purely artistic singer such as we hear so often in our city churches. After singing the President leads in an impressive, practical, comprehensive prayer, in which the "dear ones at home" are always remembered, the poor, the tempted, the degraded of all people and climes, especially for the spirit of Christ among the students that all learning may be sanctified, that this institution may be one "whence shall go forth streams which shall make glad the city of our God." The service over, students and Professors, hasten to their different recitation rooms where the latter are very eager to learn all they can from the students who have so recently investigated certain subjects. If the Professors do not succeed in finding out all they want apparently to know, they do find out all the student knows, as well as what he does not know. Some students succeed in answering all the questions and are called "good students" while quite as many have the happy faculty of getting every thing wrong, even when it is quite plain and are denounced "fizzlers" Then the student in Mathematics hears of the "objector" which imaginary individual is always well represented in the Professor or tutor and is sure to find the vulnerable point in every demonstration. The Professor of our division in Conic Sections, permits the students to demonstrate with the book open, trusting to his ability, by questions, to find out how much is understood by the student. The tutor, to whose division we belong, requires the figures to be drawn and the demonstration to be given without the book, and only regards it as a perfect recitation, the ability to demonstrate the most difficult propositions with the most intricate figures, without a figure at all. But few attempt this, although it is not so difficlut, if the learner knows how to grasp it.

At 9 o'clock the bell rings and recitation is over. Two hours now must be spent on the preparation of the next lesson for 11 o'clock. Students who appreciate the value of time and the opportunities afforded, bury themselves in Greek and Latin lore, while the more luxurious ones who have learned that there are two ways of "getting through college" and seek the college walls only for the name, either sit down to the pipe and euchre, or "ride" through the translation by the aid of a "pony" or "horse." The bell rings at 11 and the students again go to recitation for an hour; the Professors being as greedy as ever for knowledge, they seem bent on finding out through such students as are indifferent, whether they give the information or not. The bell rings and the students again go to their meals. After dinner some take walks, some smoke, some read, some go "down town" on errands and some go to the Reading Room or Post Office. At 1½ in the winter, and 2 o'clock the rest of the year, the bell rings for study, and the students either work, talk, smoke or "ride" as the case may be. At 3½ or 4 o'clock the bell rings again for recitation, and the students go through the same operations as before. At 5 o'clock the bell rings and all repair to chapel for devotions. A tutor now leads and often reading the scriptures and singing, he lifts up his often trembling voice in prayer. The other Professors direct their thoughts to the infinite and their eyes to the Sophomore seats. After prayer, Soph. John says to Soph. Bill,—"Bill, how often did he say 'Our Father we pray Thee'?" Bill compared notes with his next neighbor and answers, "Twenty-seven times."

PAUL WARD.

Fire at Selinsgrove.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

SELINSGROVE, PA., Feb. 22nd, 1872—Hon. F. Kurtz.—Last night about half past ten o'clock the alarm of fire was given, and the people came from all parts of the town, but in spite of all efforts the fire spread until a whole square was laid in ruins.

The fire originated in Father App's barn, which was consumed with all its contents, viz: four horses, four cows, hogs and farming implements, from thence to his house, destroying part of the house, but on account of the house being brick, and covered with sheet-iron, it was saved. But the wind coming from the South, it spread along the alley in each direction, until it reached the buildings on the north side of the square, the first was a Photograph gallery, next barber shop, Mr. Burkheart's stove and tin store, and from thence to corner of main street, Mr Egbart's new store and dwelling, also, Dr. P. R. Wagenseller's dwelling, Wagenseller & Shingle's drug store, and Messrs L. Loyed & Miller's boot & shoe store. The next building being brick, the fire was arrested, and from there to father Apps' dwelling on main street is one building, in the whole from alley to main street, there were but three buildings saved. From the alley down, all was destroyed except four buildings. On the east side of the square, opposite side of the street on the bank of Penn's Creek stood the Baptist church with its spire pointing heaven ward, and no one willing to ascend and watch the sparks, and a small spark was carried on the spire, and in a short time the splendid edifice was laid in ruins, and with it three other splendid buildings. Such is the work of the devouring element. The supposition is, that it was set on fire, but as yet no one has been apprehended.

D. W. L

How the Skull Protects the Brain.

A child bears knocks which would be fatal in old age. This is owing to the skull being thin, uniform in texture, and elastic, in childhood; and to the brain being of a corresponding structure. The brain is at this age soft to a degree that would be unnatural in mature years. This resiliency of the skull, and yielding quality of the brain, explain how the child is uninjured by blows which would be attended with fatal concussion in after life. But there is also a provision in adults for moderating the effects of such accidents. In proportion as the brain acquires firmness during growth, a gradual change takes place in the structure of the bones of the head; the protecting cranium is not simply strengthered; it is not merely thickened; the flat bones which surround the brain are split into layers, an external and internal one. Those layers have each a different density, and a softer substance than either is interposed between them; the effect of which is, to interrupt that vibration which would otherwise ring around the skull, and reach every molecule of the brain.—*From Phrenological Journal.*

It seems as though rascality in legislation at Harrisburg cannot reach a climax. What laws are really passed contain enough wrong to make many intolerable to the people, but it appears that we suffer not only the evils of these but also those that have not passed. The Patriot of the 8th inst., informs us that "Mr. Dill read a bill to repeal a certain act relating to railroad corporations which was approved by Governor Geary on the 19th June, 1871. As soon thereafter as resolutions were in order Mr. Petriken introduced a resolution in regard to this act," which asked for an investigation. The resolution declares that private investigation shows "that said bill was not considered or passed by either the Senate or House of Representatives, and that the records relating thereto were falsely and fraudulently made and entered."

The Patriot says further that, on June 5th, the "attention of Governor Geary was called to this pretended act by a prominent Senator, who assured him that it was a fraud; that it had never received the sanction of the legislature, and that it had not even been considered in the Senate. The Governor responded that he would be in no haste to sign the bill, having until next session to consider it." Yet he did sign it on the 19th of June.

On the 9th instant, through the Pittsburg Post, we learn that—

Mr. Dechert drew attention to the fact that an important Senate amendment to the bill relative to the pay of Philadelphia policemen, was omitted by the transcribers before being sent to the Governor, who signed the bill without it.

Remarks followed from Messrs. Davis, Buckalew, Gray, Brooke and White, in which facts in past legislation were cited, showing that bills became laws without ever having passed either House, or were deliberately mutilated before reaching the executive.

If this is not "piling on the agony," fellow-citizens, we would like to know what will do it Is'nt it outrageous? We are not only the victims of special laws corruptly passed, but we are under the yoke of those that never have passed If this is not the climax of audacity among the rascals who speculate in legislation, what can it be that will come next?

A special investigation committee—Messrs. Dechert, Petriken and Gray—has been appointed, and it is to be hoped they will probe the matter thoroughly and bring the guilty to deserved punishment

Speech of Senator Shurz.

Sale of Arms to France.

The following is the concluding portion of senator Shurz's speech, delivered in the senate, on 19th ult:

After this and other statements, he (Schurz) thought that Senators should cease to talk about the want of patriotism of those, who called the attention of the Senate and country to this matter. It was quite evident that foreign governments were as well informed as they were, or even better. [Laughter.] These statements, made under oath in foreign courts; left no course open for the United States except to investigate and show the statements to be false if they were so, or if they were to punish the guilty.

The second question was, Were the laws of our own country violated? He argued that it was at least a proceeding of doubtful legality to sell breach-loading rifles at all. The statute authorized the sale of old cannon, arms and other ordinance stores, which were damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for the United States military service, or for the militia of the United States, and an under-chief of ordinance had assumed the right to sell a large number of breach-loading rifles of the pattern of 1866, and that at the time when the militia throughout the county were armed with old muzzle-loaders.

Mr. Morton said that the breech loaders sold were of a discarded pattern, and that it was the intention of the Government to arm the militia with improved rifles. In view of this fact that they were discarded rifles, did they not properly come within the classes of the ordinance stores mentioned in the statute?

Mr. Schurz said that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Ordinance had some doubt about the propriety of their action at the time, and he had a letter from the Chief of Ordnance to General Belknap stating that the arms so sold were fit for the the United States service. He felt authorized, therefore, to charge

A Flagrant and Manifest Breach of Law.

He charged it on the showing of the Chief of Ordinance himself, and if there was to be any quibbling about this point he would be glad to hear it at once. Possibly an attempt would be made to explain it away too, but he would ask the Senate what would become of the popular respect for the law if the law-makers thus recklessly quibbled away their meaning. What would become of constitutional government in this country if the executive officers of the Government were to be allowed to feel that they might disregard the plainest provisons of the law, and that like Caesar Augustus they could always rely upon a submissive and obedient Senate. He begged the Senate to remember that there was more at stake than cartridges or cash

On the third point Mr. Schurz argued that the facts already shown were

Enough to Justify the Suspicion of Corrupt Transactions.

The testimony of Remington and of the French officials, already referred to, the anxiety of the Chief of Ordnance to aid Remington in settling his accounts in France, relating to the same transactions, for which he, Remington, had been ostensibly driven out of the War Department, the difference between the amounts paid by the French and those received by our Government, the jeopardizing of our national relations, the risking of our internal harmony. the flagrant and confessed violation of law by the War Department and the mysterious disappearance of large sums of money—all these facts and circumstances go to show that there was ground for suspicion and for investigation, and Senators on the other side knew it, and felt it keenly, as was shown by their attempts to divert the Senate and country from the true question by charging those who urge this resolution with acting as French agents and with want of patriotism.

These Charges Were Flimsy and Absurd.

It was the duty of the government to investigate this matter, and if the wrongs charged on the Executive Department have been committed, it was the duty of the Legislative Department of the Government to frankly and boldly disavow them. That the only course worthy of the American Republic, and, therefore, he was not afraid to discuss these matters in the Senate, and denounce wrong in them, for he remembered that Cobden and Bright, when they warned the British Parliament of the consequences of its conduct, during the rebellion, were far better patriots than those who decried them for it.

Mr. Schurz then spoke of the amendment offered by Mr. Conkling, ordering the Committee to inquire whether any Senator or American citizen had been in collusion with any foreign agent or spy, &c. He said, it was

A Subject of Rather a Painful Character.

He regretted that the Senator introduced that amendment for his own sake. He reminded him that spies were used only in time of war, and suggested that he should strike out that word from the amendment as likely to be offensive to the French Government Messrs. Morton and Conkling had offered a gross insult to the German Government by assuming that the agitation of this question might affect the decision of the German Emperor as arbitrator between the United States and Great Britain, and now the Senator from New York was going to insult the French Government also. If this amendment meant anything, it meant collusion of an improper nature and for an improper purpose, and everybody knew it was aimed at three persons, Mr. Sumner, himself (Schurz) and the Marquis de Chambrun. He (Schurz) would vote for the amendment, and he would give the Senate some evidence in advance of the investigation. The Marquis de Chambrun was no spy. He was the legal advisor of the French Legation, a French gentlemen of distinguished family and of high character and atainments. He was not the man who had given him (Schurz) the first information on this subject. [Laughter.]

But, said Mr. Schurz, what is the spirit of this amendment? I have said that I regretted for the sake of the gentleman who introduced it. I do not know that I can

Make Myself Intelligible

to his mind or his moral feeling, except in one way, by supposing that I had introduced an amendment directing the Committee to inquire also whether all those who gave letters of introduction to Remington to France were guilty of corrupt practices in connection with these transactions. Does the Senator want to know why I did not do? It was because I considered it infinitely beneath me. [Applause in the galleries.]

Conkling Gets Knocked Out of Time.

Mr Conkling said he had given Mr. Remington a letter of introduction to France. He had merely addressed a note to Remington himself the purport of which he had stated on a former occasion.

Mr. Schurz—If the Senator had given Remington a note stating that he investigated all these transactions, and that he would be very glad if the French government would settle them, and that he had a personal interest in them, even then I would not be the man to offer this amendment.

Mr. Conkling said that Mr. Schurz had been the man to drag in the irrelevant fact that he (Conkling) had written a note to Remington, containing statements which he had felt called upon to make in justice to a neighbor, and in the interest of fair play.

Mr. Schurz said that when the subject was first mentioned by him, he had repeatedly expressed the opinion that the giving of the note by Remington was the only act of neighborly friendship on Mr. Conkling's part.

Mr. Conkling disputed this also and said that his amendment was aimed not merely at Messrs. Schurz and Sumner and the Marquis De Chambrun, but at all who might come within its scope and he meant to stand by it. He had drawn, it, however, without having the statute book before him, and if the Senator (Mr. Schurz) found any offensive phrase in it, he was willing to withdraw that phrase.

Mr. Schurz—Oh! I have no doubt the Senator is in earnest in this matter. I have never doubted that. It looks just like him. The Senator has referred to the statute which he held up before us yesterday threatened us with fine and imprisonment, Ah! Sir, it is

A Glorious Spectacle.

Here stand two American Senators, not entirely unknown to the country, whose record is not entirely devoid of patriotism and service, and whose only aim is to investigate the abuses and the violation of laws and have them punished. Those Senators are met here by one of the Administration, flourishing a statute in his hand, threatening them with fine and imprisonment.

Let it be Known in Every Nook and Corner,

that he, who is in earnest in setting his face against those in power, and who boldly seeks to detect fraud and punish violations of law, is confronted by the powers that be with the prospect of the dungeon. Why, sir, I did not know that the Administration was in such a desperate condition as that. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] They are developing very fast. How long will it be until you cannot even get up testimony against Leet and Stocking, the Knights of the General Order, without having some statute dug up that will fine and imprison you for it. [Laughter.] But if the Senator from New York thinks that he can in this way *strike fear into my soul* he will soon find that he is greatly mistaken. On the path of duty that I have walked, I have seen men far more dangerous than he is, and

Before a Thousand of Them My Heart Will Not Quail.

No, sir, I will vote for his amendment, vote for it with all the scorn which it deserves. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Schurz then spoke of the charge that this was a move to alienate the German vote. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) and the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) were

Very Sweet on the Germans Just Now

[Laughter.] They had said that no man owned the Germans of America. That was a fact, and he was proud of it, for he was one of the Germans. No man, no politician, no Senator, not even the President of the United States owned the Germans. Least of all were owned by that class of politicians who desperately clung to the skirt of power through whatever it may drag them. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] The Germans had fought Tammany in New York, and they would in solid array fight every Tammany, great or small, on whatever side it might appear. An attempt had been made to suppress this investigation by

Cracking the Party Whip,

but those who made that attempt grievously mistook the time and spirit of the people. The people could be no longer deceived by the misrepresentations of the motives of those, who were fighting against corruption. When motives were called in question, they knew that the motives of the henchmen of power were at least as open to suspicion as the motives of those who opposed them. Let me tell those gentlemen, said he, that we know the road to patronage just as well as others did, if we had chosen to walk it. The crack of the party whip has lost its power in these times. Mere party cant lies

Stale and Nauseating on the Stomach of the People.

If you think that movement, now spreading all over this land, is a mere plot of politicians, you will soon discover your mistake. It is a reaction against easy political morals and the spirit of jobbery which has been developed in times of war and great political excitement. It is the

Earnest Uprising for Honest and Pure Government.

You cannot repress it by party discipline, or by penal statutes. It may be a mere commotion to-day. Undertake to resist it, and you will find it a great and political revolution to-morrow. WHATEVER OTHERS MAY DO, HE SAID, I HAVE TAKEN MY LOT. IT IS TO THIS CAUSE THAT MY HEART IS DEVOTED, AND WITH THIS CAUSE, I WILL STAND OR FALL.

Mr. Morton said that the only new point in Mr. Schurz's speech was the passage quoted from the testimony of Lecesne, and insisted that the statements of Remington and the admissions of Mr. Schurz in his previous speech showed that Lecesne's statements must be false. The Senator from Missouri had charged that an attempt had been made to stifle the proposed investigation by cracking the party whip, but every Senator and every person acquainted with the proceedings in the Senate knew that directly the reverse was true. Nobody had proposed to resist this inquiry. He had intended from the first to vote for it, and the resolution would have been passed without a word of debate, had not the movers of the resolution forced debate on the Senate by insisting on the preamble. The Senator from Missouri had also asserted that the Senatorial debate had forced the investigation into the New York Custom House. That was also untrue. He (Morton) and all those on his side had voted for the investigation in New York, and their only offence was that they were not willing to organize a committee, a majority of which would have been enemies of the administration and give them power to throw mud and smut on the President and his administration, from that time up to the next election. He, (Morton,) was independent enough to support the administration which could be assailed only on personal ground by falsehood, and calumny, and abuse. The honest friends of the Republican party stood up in the Senate to defend it. They were called,

Party Henchmen.

He cared not for the epithets of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz.) The Senator talked about clinging to the skirts of power, but up to the time when he fell out with the Administration that Senator had made quite as many recommendations and obtained as many appointments to office as he (Morton) had, and he had heard it stated that the Senator's personal difficulty with the Administration had grown out of the removal of his friends from office.

Mr. Schurz said that he would authorize the Senator (Mr. Morton) to tell everybody who told him so that he lied.

Mr. Morton was not convinced by that statement. The object of those who had forced this debate on the Senate was to draw these crowds to the Senate Chamber, and to make capital against the Republican party. The whole air was gotten up by a long previous arrangement. The charge was

False from Beginning to End

and the evidence brought to support it was trivial, but whether false or not the majority were willing to have it investigated. The movers of the resolution, however, were determined to bring it before the country in advance of the investigation, because they knew that the investigation would amount to nothing.

The object of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz,) was to separate the Germans from the Republican party and from the native citizens in order to make them a balance of power. The Senator was attempting to revive Know-nothingism in its worst form.

Mr. Schurz said that no man in the country had more earnestly or steadily opposed the formation of any political organization based on separate nationalities as he had.

Mr. Morton said he must judge the Senator by his acts. He was

Responsible for the Election of his Democratic Colleague,

Mr. Blair, to the Senate. Mr. Blair was Mr. Schurz's political offspring. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blair said he had been elected to the Senate not by his colleague, but by the people of Missouri. His colleague, however, had endeavored to give the people an opportunity to have a fair election, and of course the Senator (Mr. Morton) did not like it.

Mr. Morton said that was the pretense, but the election of Mr. Blair was the result of a coalition of certain Republicans with the Democrats, and

That Coalition

had not yet been dissolved.

Mr. Morton then charged that Mr. Schurz was staying in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and read an extract from a speech made by him in Chicago, in which he said that if Gen. Grant were re-nominated he (Schurz) would not support him. The Senator had a right to leave the Republican party, if he pleased, but he had no right to stay in it and attempt to defeat it.

Mr. Schurz asked whether he meant to say that those who were not in favor of the renomination of General Grant had

No Business in the Republican Party?

Mr. Morton said he did not. Those who were opposed to the renomination of the President had a right to express their opposition. But if he should be renominated, and if their love for the party and its principles were stronger than their personal hatred they would submit.

A man, however, who announced in advance that if the candidate most likely to be nominated should receive the nomination, he would not support him, placed himself in a very questionable position in the party.

Mr. Morton continued at length, and read extracts from Mr. Blair's speeches to show that Mr. Schurz was guilty of what he had charged.

No Vote Yet.

The Senate, without voting, adjourned.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that all the personal and moveable property, belonging to George B. Harpster, of Centre Hall was, on the 12th of February, 1872, purchased by the undersigned, at sheriff's sale, namely, all blacksmith tools, machinery, woodwork, finished and unfinished vehicles, &c., belonging to the several shops heretofore occupied by said Geo. B. Harpster, together with the horses, harness, and all the household and kitchen furniture of the same. The same will be left in the possession of said Geo. B. Harpster, at the pleasure of the undersigned, and all persons are hereby cautioned against medling with the said property in any maner whatever.

C. F. HERLACHER,
GEO. DURST.

—0—

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that the blacksmithing and coachmaking heretofore carried on at Centre Hall by Geo. B. Harpster, will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned. All contracts for work, in said shops must be made with the undersigned C. F. HERLACHER,
feb16.3t GEO. DURST.

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture,

CHAIRS,
of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP,
jan12.tf.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Reliance Wringer,
Have had unusual opportunities of ascertaining precisely what is wanted, and of producing a perfect machine. They have brought out an entirely NEW WRINGER, which they call the
"PROVIDENCE"
New 1871. Perfect
A GREAT IMPROVEMENT,
OVER ALL OTHER WRINGERS

IT SAVES LABOR. It saves the Clothes.


It Saves time. It will save its Cost every year.

It Wrings Faster Than by Hand.

We consider the Providence superior to all others, for the following reasons;

1st. The ROLLERS, of large size and best quality of White Rubber, are all secured to their Shafts in the most permanent manner, the Moulten Process, making the best roller in the world.

2d. The PATENT METAL JOURNAL CASINGS prevent any wear upon the journals.

[The wooden journals in which the iron shafts of other machines run, soon wear, and the efficiency of the Wringer is hereby greatly reduced.]

3d. The DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS used on this Wringer give the utmost ease and steadiness in working, while the double stop prevents them from bottoming or being thrown out of gear We furnish either single or double gear Providence, as desired.

4th. The ADJUSTABLE CURVED CLAMP readily adjusts this Machine to tubs of any size or thickness, making a perfect fastening. No wooden pegs or rubber straps on this Clamp.

5th. SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY, are combined in this Machine, with all the requisites of a firstclass Wringer.

PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
Providence R. I.
11 Warren Street New York.

DRY BOARDS, Plank and Scantling for sale by IRWIN & WILSON,
ap10'68.

SPINDLE SKEINS for wagons, all sizes, at the sign of the Anvil.
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON.

LAMPS OF EVERY VARIETY and kind at
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON'S.

IRWIN & WILSON are constantly receiving new goods in their line
HARDWARE
of every description at reduce prices—now being opened every day ap10'68

Ladies Trusses.
This invaluable article for females, is now to be had at Herlacher's store, and no other place in Centre county. Ladies remember that these trusses can be had at Centre Hall tf.

THE ANVIL STORE is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron also Buggy and Wagon Stock of every description,—Call and supply yourselves at the lowest possible rates at
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

BAROMETERS and Thermometers at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers at private sale a two story dwelling house and Lot, on Main street, Centre Hall, with stable and all necessary outbuildings and choice fruit on the premises, and water in the yard. The house is as good as new. For futher partuculars apply to
U. D. OSSMAN,
11aug.tf. Centre Hall

PUMPS!
Wooden Pumps,
AND
PIPING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsvalley in particular, to the fact that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMP,

made at home or elsewhere. He uses none but the best material, HE WARRENTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, SUPERIOR TO THE OLD wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter.

Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His matirial for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured against Checking or Cracking.

All orders by mail promptly filled.

PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to
sept.30,1y J. TELLER,
Milesburg, Pa.

COAL,
LIME,
and POWDER!

COAL— Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO.

ZELLER & JARRETT
dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS
also all the
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.
A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,
The finest quality of RAZOR STROPS, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.
WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.
Night customers pull night bell.
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.
jan18 1

GREAT FIRE!
Great Destruction
of high prices!
SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS!
at the Old Stand
of WM. WOLF
at Centre Hall.
LADIES AND GENTS
DRESS GOODS.
DRY GOODS.
AND
GROCERIES
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.
ALSO, A CHEAP LINE OF
FLANNELS, MUSLINS, CALICOES
AND
SHAWLS,
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
NOTIONS,
SYRUPS, COFFEES.
also a large stock of
FISH, the best, all kinds,
MACKEREL and HERRING
the best and cheapest in the market.
apr71 WM. WOLF.

GROCERIES!
The Chepast,
purest, best.
OPPOSITE THE IRON FRONT,
On Allegheny Street.
RUHL & GAULT.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit, Hams, Dried Beef, Salt, Pickles, Butter, Flour, Corn Meal, Buckweat Flour, and everything usualy kept in a well regulated first class Grocery Store
mar3.6m RUHL & GAULT.

BUFFALO SCALES, of the best make from 4 lbs up to 120,000 lbs.
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!
J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails. Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringers, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tenon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5'68. J. & J. HARRIS.

Furniture Rooms!
J. O. DEININGER,
respectfully informs the citizens of ... county, that he has constantly on hand and makes to order, all kinds of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.
His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and all made under his own immediate supervision, and offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere ap24'68

WM. H. BLAIR. H. Y. STITZER.
BLAIR & STITZER, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Office on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel. Consultations in German or English. feb19'69tf

JOHN POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J D SHUGERT, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
ap10'68tf

JAS. MacMANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul8,68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap69tf

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's new building opposite the Court House. may5

Science on the Advance.
C. H. [illegible]tellus,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist
who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

JNO. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER, Attorneys-at-law. Office in Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa.
J. P. GEPHART, with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court. 7jan

PARLOR COOK STOVES, Parlor Stoves, and four sizes of Gas burners constantly on hand and for sale
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON'S.

HORSE BLANKETS AND SLEIGH BELLS, at low prices, at
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON'.

HAMES, Hand and Door Bells, all kinds at
ap.. IRWIN & WILSON'S.

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap by IRWIN & WILSON

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including plated forks, spoons, &c, at
ap8 IRWIN & WILSON.

BOOTS large stock, all styles, sizes and prices for men and boys, just arrived at the well known old Stand.

J. [illegible]DENKIRK,
WITH
MARTIN, DILLINGER & COMPANY
No. [illegible] NORTH THIRD ST., PHILA.
between Market and Arch, formerly 104.
MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Oil Shades, Wick Yarn, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Grain Bags, Window Paper, Batting, &c. Also, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Brushes, Looking Glasses, &c. dec9-ly

UNION PATENT CHURN, the best in use at IRWIN & WILSON'S.
ap10

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre co., Penna.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his establishment, above Alexander's S[illegible], and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.
sep11'68,1y

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa
Stages arrive and depart daily.
This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.
july8'69 GEO. MILLER.

A. [illegible]UM, REYNOLD'S NEW MARBLE FRONT, BISHOP st., Bellefonte.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors wholesale at the lowest cash prices, which are warranted to be the best qualities, according to their respective prices. His stock consists of Rye, Monongahela, Irish and other Whiskies, all kinds of Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Madeira, Cherry, Blackberry and other Wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city, Champagne, Cherry, Blackberry, Ginger and Conway Brandies, Pure Jamaica and New England Rum, Cordial of all kinds. He would particularly invite Farmers, Hotel keepers and others to call and examine his large supply, to judge for themselves and be certain of procuring what they buy, which can seldom be done when purchasing in the city.
Physicians are respectfully requested to give liquors a trial. ap10

To be had at Herlacher & Cromiller's
Furniture.
A lot of good new Furniture on hand, such as one Bureau, Bedsteads, Washstands.
Gloves.
A splendid lot of Buckskin Gloves, driving gloves, dress Gloves.

CENTRE HALL
Tan Yard.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.
HIDES AND BARK WANTED.
The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. A share of the public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.
dec3,9tf MILLER & BADGER.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL [illegible]tting pieces at
ap10' IRWIN & WILSON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends will oblige us by sending in any items of local interest, including deaths, marriages, &c., as such are eagerly read by your friends in the west, many of whom get the Reporter. We would esteem it a favor if our kind patrons would occasionally mail a copy of the Reporter to relatives and acquaintances who formerly lived in Centre county and removed to other parts, which would induce many to become subscribers.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side of the county, is now greater than that of any two papers in the county, hence business men who wish to reach the Pennsvalley trade, with advance their own interests, by advertising in the REPORTER. Our subscription list is open to the inspection of all who wish to advertise.

Sales in the Newspapres.

Advertise your sales in the newspapers. Handbills stick fast upon hotel walls or smith shop doors, and wait for people to come and read; but newspapers go after the folk,—go into their dwelling—and everybody reads newspapers. Hence, the best way to let everybody know what you have to sell, and when you are going to sell, is by advertising in the papers.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds, Prepaid by Mail. A complete and judicious assortment, 25 classes, $1,00. The six classes, (150 packets) for $5.00. Also, an immense stock of one year grafted Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Fruit Stocks,, Young Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Seedlings, Bulbs, Roses, Vines, House and Border Plants, &c., &c., the most complete assortment in America. Prepaid by mail. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade lists, gratis. Seeds on commission. Agents Wanted. B. M. Watson, Old Colony Nurseries and seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. feb16.3t

Subscribers to the REPORTER who change their Post-office this spring, will not neglect to notify the publisher, so we can make the change of address upon our lists. feb23.6t

Sixteen families are going to leave town in the spring on account of the high rents. Landlords, put this in your pipe and smoke it.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

That's right neighbor, we said all along that rents were too high in Bellefonte, and the Watchman has said so time and again; but, we are informed by a landlord, that the rents asked for the rooms in Meek's brick-house, are as high as the highest in that town. Now that's wrong, and our neighbor should be in accord with what he prints. How is it good neighbor? Give the "figgers."

We stated last week that Geo. Hubler had trapped 15 foxes this winter. George says that he did better, he trapped 28, of which six were taken in one night. That's bullier than bulley.

Mr. Chr. Gingrich, of Harris twp., has sold his farm to Samuel Brown, of Earlystown, for $10.300.

See how independent the Lycoming Standard editor is. He says: "After this issue we shall give no local notices of balls, theatres, and entertainments other than charitable ones, unless paid for at the rate of twenty cents a line, or unless the number of tickets we demand are left at this office. We can afford to pay our way into any place we desire, and shall consider ourselves under no obligations to 'puff' for anybody or any concern."

EDUCATIONAL.—We are requested to say that Prof. Wm. C. Shaeffer, of Lancaster, will open the spring-term of the Penn Hall Academy, in April, next. He is a student at the theological seminary at Lancaster, and is highly recommended.

The man who took the small-pox to Lock Haven, has been fined. The Democrat says:

FINED.—Henry Bantleon was tried before Alderman Noble last week upon three charges in reference to the small-pox cases in his house which he failed to report, and to which is traced the spread of the disease in Lock Haven. On the first count, violating section one of corporation ordinance requiring a board or sign to be put up marked small-pox, he was fined $100. On the second, in violating the law forbidding him to leave his house while the desease was in it and go back and forth upon the streets transmitting the disease, he was fined $50. On the third, hanging out clothes, &c., worn by the patient, it was decided that there was no cause for action.

Ballou's Magazine, for March, is at hand, and is a valuable number. Its articles are calulated to instruct, it is fitly illustrated. This is a good monthly. Published in Boston.

The Nursery, for March is the delight of the little ones. No magazine published is better suited to please and entertain boys and girls.

Mrs. Fair, who killed her lover in California, is to have a new trial. This is granted in obedience to a popular sympathy excited for her because she is a goodlooking woman. It was once the practice to represent Justice veiled; and certainly it is needful now to cover up her eyes, for no fair woman can be punished in this country for crime. It is not denied that Mrs. Fair murdered her man, but she will never suffer for it. Our ideas of civilization will not permit it. This is bad, but it is a fact.

A WORK OF MERCY.—$150,000.00 in 3000 Cash Prizes is to be distributed Legally, March 28th, 1872, at Omaha, in aid of the Sick, and Destitute, at Mercy Hospital. This Enterpise is endorsed by the Governor and best business men of Nebraska. The Tickets are $3 each, or two for $5. For full particulars, address—Pattee & Gardiner, Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

Fun in Indianapolis.

A day or two since a ruralist from Anderson or thereabouts visited the city on business, and in the course of his peregrinations purchased a package of Roman candles for the purpose of amusing his progeny on his return. His fireworks were carefully deposited in a rear pocket, and short time thereafter he wended his way to the depot to take the evening train. While loitering in the waiting-room admiring the stacks of ginger bread, hard boiled eggs and doughnuts, temptingly displayed on the lunch-counter, he carelessly whisked his left coat tail against the red-hot stove, and trouble immediately ensued. The first rocket narrowly missed the face of a native who was in a comatose condition, caused by much extract of hop, and, without waiting to inquire into particulars he made the door in two gigantic leaps. All the occupants of the room immediately endeavored to follow his example, and, with a worthy determination not to be distanced, the proprietor of the candles forced himself into the midst of the throng endeavoring frantically to escape. In the meantime the candles fizzed and popped, giving strength to the evident impression that the party was being bombarded with some sort of an infernal machine; and strange as it may seem, the innocent cause of all the trouble was the worst frightened man in the lot. Not until fearful holes had been burned in the broadest portion of his nether garments, and the epidermis looked as though a strong mustered plaster had been pulled off violently, did he discover the cause of the panic. Order was finally restored, though the effects on that man's coat-tails were disastrous; and we are also informed that his unmentionables required immediate halfsoling. The victim was willing to testify that not one of the candles missed fire.—Indianapolis Journal.

The number of mercantile failures in the United States during 1871 is reported at 2,915, at he aggregate amount of liabilities being $85,252,000. In 1870 there were 3,551 failures, aggregating $88,242,000 liabilities, and in 1868 there were 2,799 failures, with $75,054,000 liabilities. The maintenance of these high figures shows the demoralization subsisting in the commercial economy of the country, and which, in view of abundant crops and good average prices, with a steady development of the general industries of the country, can be attributed only to an irredeemable currency. This pest subjects all commercial ventures to contingencies against which ordinary foresight and prudence prove unavailing. The result is shown in the formidable list of business failures, of which each brings in its train a series of embarrassments and losses which it is difficult to estimate.

At the election held on last Friday the following officers were elected in Potter township:

Judge—Alexander Kerr.
Inspectors—John Dauberman, jr., John Shannon.
School Directors—Wm. Royer, Sam'l Swartz.
Assessor—George Stover.
Supervisors—John Goodhart, John B. Lee.
Overseers of the Poor—David Gilliland, John Hosterman.
Auditor—James M'Clintick.
Town clerk—Wm. A. Kerr.
Constable—Wm. Carson.

In Gregg twp., the following officers were elected:

Justice—Jno. Rishell.
Judge—Geo. Buchanan.
Inspectors—Wm. M'Cool, Wm. Homan.
Assessor—John Celden.
School Directors—S. G. Herring, Samuel Wise.
Overseers—Daniel Runkel, Isreal Vanada.
Supervisors—J. T. Heckman, Geo. Shade.
Auditor—John Grove.
Townclerk—Wm. Wolf.
Constable—M. H. Guise.

At the election in Penn twp., the following officers were elected:

Auditor—Charles Held.
Judge—Chs. Alexander.
Inspectors—R. Hartman, M Lamy.
School Directors—Ad. Hosterman, Henry Smith.
Justice—Jacob Emerick.
Supervisors—Sam'l Ard, D. Fidler.
Assessor—John Meyer.
Overseers—Sam. Geary, Jno. Brant.
Constable—Dan. W. Ziegler.
Townclerk—H. H. Weiser.

The following persons were elected in Haines twp., as reported to us:

Judge—J. G. Meyer.
Inspector—W. B. Mingle.
Supervisors—H. A. Mingle, Jacob Bower.
Overseer—Wm. Stover.
Townclerk—John Kreamer.
Constable—John Ketner.
Justice of the Peace—A. Dutweiler.

In Miles twp., on Friday last, the following township officers were elected:

Judge—Joseph Miller.
Inspector—D. J. Moyer.
Supervisors—And. Ocher, Jacob Wolf.
School Directors—Samuel Frank, Reub. Grimm.
Overseers—Reub. Kramer, Wm. Zeigler.
Assessor—S. M. Winters.
Auditor—John Wolf.
Justice of the Peace—Harvy Korman.
Townclerk—J. K. Weaver.
Constable—G. Kramer.

In Harris twp., the following officers were elected:

Judge—Henry Keller.
Inspectors—J. I. Thompson, J. H. Keller.
Assessor—Adam Hess.
Overseers—Martin Grove, S. H. Stover.
School Directors—Daniel Musser, Is. Kaup.
Supervisors—P. Koon, Jas. Glenn.
Auditor—G. W. Campbell.
Townclerk—J. G. Irvin.
Constable—Wm. H. Mokle.

"8 o'clock," all have seen this mysterious line in the newspapers throughout the country, and have been wondering what it means. Here is the meaning: Buy your goods at Hoffer Bros, Bellefonte, they sell cheapest, and always keep a full stock.

For the Reporetr.

Reminiscence of Childhood.

How vivid are my conceptions,
Of my innocent childhood days,
When all was mirth, with but few exceptions,
In all my innocent childish plays.

I remember well of my little sister.
Whom we all so fondly conversed:
And how much we did miss her,
When her little hands and feet were at rest.

Her hair hung in curls of golden hue
And always seemed so attractive:
Her eyes were of the mildest blue
And always in readiness to perceive.

Me thinks I see her lovely form,
Standing near by the old fireside,
Where from earth to heaven she was borne,
With her Saviour and angels to abide.

I well recollect that solemn day,
When she was placed beneath the cold sod,
I wished that I too could be carried away,
To dwell in that mansion with my God
S. T. S.

A CARD.

At the request of friends and patrons, I desire to say in this public manner that I shall remain at Centre Hall, to teach till June. The Directors have generously tendered me the public school room for the use of the summer term which will begin the first or second Monday in April.

The school will be devided into two parts: Primary and select. A competent teacher will be selected to take charge of the former.

Tuition, board &c., will be made known in due season. J. L. SPANGLER.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

S. S. WOLF, Treasurer.

Dr.

In account with Centre County:

January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872.	
To balance in Treasury at last settlement	$2,010,22	
To amount of outstanding taxes	38,838,20	
To amount assessed for the year 1871	33,794,07	
To amount rec'd from County Com's and other sources	17,568,08	
To amount over-paid ac't of collectors	147,13	
To amount transferred from State and Relief	926,81	$93,340,51
To bal. due by Treas'r	$3,081,90	
CR.		
January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872.	
By amount of outstanding taxes	$34,535,69	
By amount of exonerations and com's allowed collectors	4,126,44	
By amount of Com's warrants paid in 1871	49,550,48	
By amount of treasurer's salary and stationary	2,010,00	
Balance due by Treasurer	3,081,90	$93,304,51

RELIEF ACCOUNT

DR.

January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872	
To amount outstanding taxes at last settlement	1,862,20	$1,862,20
CR.		
January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872.	
By amount of outstanding taxes	$524,94	
By amount of exonerations and com's allowed collectors	444,27	
By amount transferred to county	892,99	$1,862,20

MILITIA ACCOUNT.

DR.

January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872.	
To amount due at last settlement	$409,80	
To amount outstanding taxes at last settlement	859,52	
To amount assessed for 1871	797.50	
To amount overpaid accounts of collectors	164.04	$2,230,56
Balance due by Treasurer	640,59	
CR.		
January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872.	
By amount of outstanding taxes	904,44	
By amount orders paid.	336,01	
By amount exonerations and com's allowed collectors	344,02	
By amount Treasurer's commissions	5,50	
Balance due by Treaser	640,59	$2,230,56

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DR.

January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872.	
To amount of State and special taxes outstanding at last settlement	2,770,12	
To amount assessed for 1871	3,288,20	
To amount overpaid accounts of collectors	63,32	$606,64
Balance due by treasurer	119,28	
CR.		
January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872.	
By amount of outstanding taxes	2,132,63	
By amount of exonerations and commissions allowed collectors	638,94	
By amount of State treasurer's receipts	3,120,06	
By amount treasurer's commissions	71,91	
By amount transferred to county	33,82	
Balance due by Treasurer	119,28	$6C6,64

EXHIBIT CENTRE COUNTY.

CR.

January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872.	
By amount of outstand taxes	$38,457,70	
By amount in treasury	3,201,18	$41,658,88
Balance in favor of Centre County	3,482,60	
DR.		
January 1, 1872.	January 1, 1872.	
To orders outstanding	2,780,35	
To orders issued in 1872	$48,428,75	
	$51,209,10	
To orders lifted in 1871	$49,550,48	
Orders outstand Jan. 1, 1872	1,658,62	
Notes and bonds outstanding	25,000,00	
Due A. C. Geary	5,526,42	
Bills and costs unpaid	1,694,86	
Estimated exonerations and commissions unpaid taxes	8,128,78	
Due Commonwealth	1,167,63	
Balance in favor of Centre County	3,482,60	$41,658,88

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE County, A. D. 1872.

Auditor's and Clerks pay	89,00
John Bing commissioner	430,11
John G. Sankey commissioner	145,00
Joseph McCloskey commissioner	320,80
Wm Furey commissioner's clk	554,15
J T Parson tipstave	70 50
Andrew White court crier	42,00
B Galbraith janitor	297,44
Samuel Foster commissioner	20,00
D W Woodring on account	985,50
Commonwealth costs	2,219,76
Premiums on scalps	282,25
Refunding account notes lifted	3,263,54
Refunding notes and road tax	18,883,73
Road views and bridges	592,00
Grand and traverse jurors pay	2,941,46
Constables pay	431,59
Assessors pay	934,00
State lunatic asylum	290,95
Asessors registration	817,00
Election expenses	534,27
Inquisition on dead bodies	87,41
Orvis and Alexander solicitors	575,00
Jury commissioners	46,94
County taxes refunded	108,44
John Moran prothonotary	195,66
P G Meek printing for 1870 and 1871	857,40
R B Barger & Co printing for 1870 and 1871	438,90
F Kurtz printing for 1870 '71	327,00
P D Stover " "	279,00
Insurance public buildings	78,44
	$36,998,60
Smith & Murphy dockets	114,75
Eastern penitentiary	462,06
Running county line	1,383,89
S H Williams painting	555,75
C McCafferty balance on public buildings	3,567,25
Shortlidge & Co. coal	227,45
Alexander & Co. coal	403,91
Daniel McGinley carpt'r work	125,71
R M'Knight gas	371,00
A C Humes clerk	103,55
A D Henderson court reporter	220,00
H A Bailey plumbing	205,10
C Dugan painting	64,20
Teacher's Institute	146,78
Jno H Morrison books and stationary	225,00
J & J Harris hardware	77,54
Hoffer Bros	115,92
Dr. J H Dobbins medical attendance	50,00
Hoop, Jones & Co lumber	149,50
Beech Creek Lumber Co for lumber	64,00
B Galbraith court house	67,60
I J Grenoble indexing	50,00
W F Murphey dockets	58,50
Water tax	63,16
J A Rankin Insurance	196,11
Contingent expenses	2,113,29
	$48,428,75

TAXES OUTSTANDING.

Martin Murphey	176,32
Simon Lingle	242,22
Paid since settlement	228,34
Paid since settlement	263,93
S F Ishler	31,48
W F Tibbens	325,13
A Snyder	384,20
A Jones	95,48
Wm Askey	56,15
Jno Pownell	157,60
Jack Hosterman	1,447,38
Wm Cross	58,94
Paid since settlement	161,61
D F Fortney	1,912,52
J M Bush	145,90
D H Yeager	106,44
D Hosterman	223,03
John Bachdol	271,86
Daniel Derr	922,48
Paid since settlement	197,05
W H Neff	100,97
J Holter	403.65
S G Herring	323,88
S Brickley	186,57
J B Smith	428,51
J E Seigfried	168,80
Paid since settlement	148.82
Paid since settlement	65,64
Henry Dunkle	819,07
Henry Cartin Belletonte	1,194,49
Harrison Levi Milesburg	257,13
E Hunter Philipsburg	889,79
Conrad Deihl Howard Boro	222,16
Jos Steer Unionville	183,94
H J Hassinger Benner	1,896,32
D B Malone Boggs	778,55
M Zimmerman Burnside	214,42
John McCloskey Curtin	139,17
Shannon McCormick Ferguson	2,141,48
John Minich Gregg	2,223,00
John Ketner Haines	1,748,38
John Ward Half Moon	723,80
Frank Brown Harris	2,416,56
Samuel Brickley Howard	559,26
D W Kline Huston	301,08
Harmon Robb Liberty	331,04
J M McCauley Marion	1,167,25
Paid since settlement Miles	1,484,52
P E Sellers Patton	642,05
Frank Knarr Penn	1,250,13
Joseph Crotzer Potter	2,538,45
E Hunter Rush	1,016,53
James Gates Snowshoe	534,38
E W Gettle Spring	2,060,42
Paid since settlement Taylor	144,31
Wm Spotts Union	272,30
Joseph Shaffer Walker	1,663,99
S Gengerich Worth	208,32
Paid since settlement	449,82
	$38,097,79

D. W. Woodring, high Sheriff of Centre county, in account with Centre county, January 1, 1872.

CR.

By balance at settlement, Jan. '71	985,50
Turnkey's per 62 prisoners	46,50
Executing venires, summoning jurors	44,70
Philip Rice's expense	1,10
Conveying P. Rice to Harrisburg	44,05
Commonwealth costs, January Term, 1871	24,00
Washing Blankets and filling beds	4.75
Executing venires and summoning jurors	56,75
Notice to jurors not to attend	5,30
Conveying C Butler to Western Penitentiary	75,00
Commonwealth cost, April Term	23,49
Washing beds, blankets, &c	5,50
Executing venires, summoning jurors	85,90
Conveying Hamer to Penitentiary	75,00
Conveying Lawrence to Harrisburg	62,56
Commonwealth costs, August Term	35,61
Election Proclamation	2,50
Executing venires, summoning jurors	56,75
Conveying J Test to Harrisburg	70,40
Conveying Gates and Delige to Penitentiary	150,00
Commonweath costs, Nov. Term	53,56
Boarding prisoners 331¼ weeks at 3,00	993,86
Shoveling snow	2,00
	$1,854,76
Balance due D W. Woodring	1,841,26
DR.	
To county orders	$1,013,50
Balance	1,841,26
	$1,854,76

John H. Orvis, Edmund Blanchard and Jas A. Beaver, Committee, in account with the Centre county Law Library.

1871	DR.	
Feb. 13, To balance at settlement with auditors	$215,43	
March 16, Amount received from H. Y. Stitzer	160,00	
Nov. 6, " " " " " "	70,00	$445,43
1871	CR.	
March 9, By cash paid R. B. Barger & Co., circulars	20,00	
March 30, by cash paid W. W. Potter on boxes	2,02	
August 22, By cash paid Little, Brown & Co	11,00	
Oct. 3, " " " "	10,85	
Jan. 11, 1872, Hon. Samuel Linn in full	408,85	$452,72
Balance due committee	7,29	

The Library is indebted to Kay & Brothers for books purchased in March last, some $350 which there are now no funds to pay.

JOHN H. ORVIS,
EDMUND BLANCHARD,
JAMES A. BEAVER,
Committee.

JOHN M. BUSH,
ROBT. F. HOLMES
Auditors.

CENTRE COUNTY, S. S.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify, that the forgoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from the 3d day January, A. D., 1871, to the 3d day of January, A. D., 1872.

JOSEPH M'CLOSKEY,
J. G. SANKEY,
SAM'L. F. FOSTER,
Commis's. Centre Co.

Attest:
WM. FUREY, *Clerk.*

STATE OF PA., CENTRE COUNTY, S. S.

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," we met at the commissioners office at Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, and did audit, settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D., 1872.

J. M. BUSH, L. S.
D. H. YEAGER, L. S.
ROBT. F. HOLMES, L. S.
Auditors.

Attest:
WILLIAM FUREY, *Clerk.*
feb16.4t

Settle Up!

STERNBERG has sold out his Drygoods and Clothing Store, at Bellefonte.

All accounts must be settled up immediately, to save costs. All accounts not settled up within a reasonable time, will be placed into the hands of a Justice for collection. 12jantf

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY

and

Machine Shops,

Van Pelt & Co.

The undersigned, having leased the above establishment, announce to the public that the same will be carried on in all its various branches, as a FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, and Manufactory of Agricultural Implements,

They are prepared to fill, upon shortest notice, all orders for

Horse Powers
Threshing Machines

Hay Rakes,

PLOWS and Plow Castings of every description, all kinds of Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Forges, Furnaces, Factories, &c.

Also, everything in the line of SHAFTINGS, PULLIES, HANGERS, in Iron or Brass.

We employ the best Patternmakers.

Our Patterns are new and of the latest improved plans.

Also manufacture the unrivalled

ROUGH & READY

Corn Planter,

which is the best now made.

All orders by mail promptly attended to 1dec71tf

USE

PAIN CURE OIL

"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT" FOR

Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.

BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED
And we challenge the World to produce its equal.
Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Reading, Pa

[From the London Morning Post.]

We have no right to complain of the construction which the American government seeks to put on the treaty. This case stands on all-fours with the speech of a plaintiff's counsel when submitting his client's cause to the jury. The proper course for her Majesty's government to take is to prepare in due course a reply to the American government, leaving to the latter the opportunity, to which it is undoubtedly entitled in equity, to reply, after the lapse of two months. We have no right to call upon the tribunal to reject peremptorily on motion any claims, however preposterous, which may be put forward by the American government. The construction of the treaty, and of everything connected with it, has been referred by us, as by the government of the United States, to a special tribunal, and we, like our opponents, must be content to leave everything unreservedly in its hands.

SALE.—J. W. Zeigler's sale in Benner twp., 1 mile west of Pleasant Gap, on Friday, March 15th, at 10 o'clock, a large stock of horses, cattle and farming utensils.

5 head work horses, 4 milk cows that will be fresh in a few weeks, all of which are with calf to a thorough bred alderney bull, 1 year old alderney bull, 3 head young cattle, 3 breed sows, 9 head of sheep, 1 boar, 2 shoats, which are of pure blood chesterwhites, 1 Ohio mower and reaper combined, 1 threshing machine and strap, with Fowler shaker, 1 grain drill, 1 hay rake, 1 fodder cutter, 1 fanning mill, 1 Carlisle corn planter, 2 two horse wagons, 1 buggy, 1 sleigh, 1 pair bobsleds, 1 single sled, 115 feet of rope with pulleys, plows, harrows, and shovel plows, 1 set new tug harness, 2 sets of single harness, 2 sets of wagon ladders with a lot of other farming impiements too numerous to mention.

SALE.—S. H. Goodhart's sale, in Gregg twp., two miles west of Spring Mills, on Tuesday, March 5th, at 10 o'cock, a large stock of horses, cattle, and farming utensils.

4 head work horses, 3 two year old colts, 3 milk cows, 1 heiffer, 1 bull, 4 head young cattle, 5 shoats, 6 sheep, 1 two horse wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 buggy, 1 sett harness, tug-harness, front gears, plow gears, wagon saddle, fly nets, chains, buckeye reaper, cornplater, cornscraper, cultivator, plows, harrows, &c. Also a lot of household and kitchen furniture.

SALE.—Peter Hoffer's sale, near Centre Hall, on Wednesday, March, 6th, at 10 o'clock, a large stock of horses, cattle and farming utensils.

11 head of work horses and colts, cows, young cattle, hogs cross of Chester white and Kentucky, horse-gears and his entire stock of farming utensils.

John Hook's Sale, Harris twp., March 15th, personal property.

Sale of D. T. Weiland, near Linden Hall, March 5th, farm stock.

Sale of J. L. Brumgard, lower end of Miles twp., on 4th March, farm stock.

J. T. Ross' sale, near Linden Hall, live stock and implements, on 7th March.

Jesse Dunlap's sale, near Farmers Mills, 3 cows, & furniture, March 8th.

MILROY MARKETS.
Corrected by John M'Dowell.
White wheat 1,45....Red wheat 1,40....Rye 70......Corn 70......Oats 40......Barley 65 Cloverseed 5,50......Timothyseed, 350......... Salt 2 50 per sack,......... Bacon 10c......Ham 16......Butter 20......Eggs 20......Plaster 9 50

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by Keller & Musser.
White Wheat $1,85, Red 130....Rye 75......Corn 60......Oats 40......Barley 60. 70......Cloverseed 5,50......Potatoes 40, Lard per pound 8......Pork per pound 09 Butter 25......Eggs 25......Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8......Bacon 8......Ham 15.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.
AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

CENTRE HALL

Coach Manufactory.

Levi Murray,

establishment at Centre Hall, Pa., keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates a large stock of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN and FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. apr21y

PRUNES and DRIED CURRANTS of the very best quality jus received at Wolf's old stand

In Pittsburg a woman 85 years old, fell into the fire while drunk, and was burned to death.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature declaring a part of Elk creek, in this county, a public highway.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Flemington, Pa., by Rev. H. C. Holloway, assisted by Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, Dr. L. M. Holloway, of Jacksonville, Pa., to Miss Annie M. Chatham.

In Pine Grove, on 22nd ult., by Rev. M. G. Earhart, Mr. John T. Duff, of McAlevys Fort, Huntington county, and Miss Anna M. Thomas, of Ferguson twp., this county.

DEATHS.

In Gregg twp., on 24th ult., Malinda, daughter of George Faust, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 25 days.

WM. J. M'Manigal

WHOLESALE

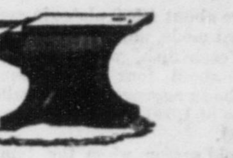
and

RETAIL

DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic

HARDWARE,



IN HIS NE BUILDING

Milroy

SPECIAL
INDUCEMENTS
OFFERED in

Nails,
Nails,
Nails,
Nails!

Glass,
Glass,
Glass,
Glass!

Locks,
Locks,
Locks,
Locks

Hinges,
Hinges,
Hinges,
Hinges!

Screws,
Screws,
Screws,
Screws!

Oil,
Paints,
& Putty,

Special Inducements
To Carriage Makers & Blacksmiths, for
Hubs,
Spokes, Rims,
Carriage Oil Cloth and Linings,

Iron,
Iron,
Iron,
Iron!

Horseshoes
and Nail Rods,
Blister & Cast Steel,
Horse Nails, and Steel
Toes,
and a very large assortment of Carriage Bolts.

Special Inducements
To Housekeepers for

Wallpaper,
Wallpaper,
Wallpaper!

From 10cts to $1 per bolt.
Coal Hods and Shovels,
Tea Kettles, Pans,
and Skillets, Lard
Cans, Waffle Irons,
Toasters, Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives, all kinks of
Cuttlery,
LAMPS of every description,

Special Inducements
to Carpenters
for Saws, Planes,
Chisels, Drawknives,
Braces and Bitts, &c.

To Farmers

and every body else, for whatever they want in my line. I keep a general assortment of
WOOD & WILLOW WARE
such as Buckets,
Tubs, half Bushels,
Peck measures,
Baskets, &c.
Trunks, Valices,
& Traveling bags,
Sleigh Bells,
Sleigh Runners,
Fenders and Shafts.
FARMERS,
MERCHANTS,
& MECHANICS,

Please give me a call, or send for prices. You will find a general assortment of every thing pertaining to the Hardware trade.

I would ask Painters to give my Varnishes a trial. I have just received from New York a large Stock of Varnishes, such as
FURNITURE, COACH, WHITE DEMAR, WEARING BODY, CARRIAGE BODY, DEAIN RUBBING, ASHPHALTUM and JAPANS,
J. T. LEWIS & BRO.
WHITE LEAD,
always on hand.

Orders Respectfully solicited.

Wm. J. McManigal.

1dec8m

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully infrom his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADECLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.



Graham & Son,

Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to Wagoner & Son's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.

The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to styles, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain. sept15.tf.

NOTICE.

Office of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R. Co.
Philadelphia June 13th, '71.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of five dollars per share, to the capital stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road Co., subscribed in the townships of Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn and Haines, Centre county, will be payable on the first day of July 1871, and subsequent instalments of five dollars per share, will be due and payable on the first day of each succeeding month until the whole is paid. Payments of the above instalments are hereby required to be made to the treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Centre County Banking Company Bellefonte Pa.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Treasurer.

N. B. Any person desiring can pay the whole off at once. If payments are not punctually made the law allows one per cent. per month to be charged in addition.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to
C. H HENNICK,
18oct.tf Gregg twp.

BOALTS for Buggies and Carriage of sizes in use; Fire Bolts, ditto, at
p10'68 IRWIN & WILSON

A CARD—We have removed opposite to the Bush House and are selling out our stock left from the fire at bargains. We are settling up our books and accounts and will be much obliged to one and all to call and settle their accounts. We would say to our numerous friends and customers, to please accept our sincere thanks for the generous patronage they have always bestowed on us.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

MUSIC!

The Song Echo contains over one hundred beautiful Songs, Duets, and Chourses—such as Driven from Home—Little Brown Church—My Father's Growing Old—Only a Little Flower—Rain on the Roof—She Sleeps in the Valley—Write me a Letter, etc. There is not a poor piece in the book.

Sample Copies mailed, post-paid, for 75 cents.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York. feb24m.

MUSIC!

Subscribers to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY are getting all the latest and best Music for two and three cents a piece. Every number contains at least $4 worth of new Music, by such authors as Hays, Thomas, Gounod, Persley, Abt, Kinkel, Pacher, Allard, Strauss, Faust, etc.

Single Copies mailed for 30c. Price $3 per annum.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

Carriage

MANUFACTORY

Centre Hall, Pa.

GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on had and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to gine perfect satisfaction. He will also have a five assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

The First

and the Best!

The Largest

& *CHEAPEST*

stock of

FALL GOODS!

JUST UNPACKING at

KELLER & MUSSER,

In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where have just opened the best, cheapest largest as well as the best assorted stock of Goods in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs Mozambiques, Reps, Alpacas, Delains, Lans, Brilliants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flanels, Opera Flanels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pekay, Linen TableCloths, Counterpanes Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tarlton, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings White Lace Curtins, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Basket

HOOP SKIRTS,

Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing
LADIES AND MISSES SHOES
FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Reedymade Clothing of Every Discription, for Men and Boys.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." jap30,69

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN

GREAT FLOOD!

Tuns of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

CARRIED OFF AND LANDED AT the Cheap Store of

Herlacher & Cronmiller,

CENTRE HALL, PA

and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything

GOODS VERY NEAR AT THE

OLD PRICES.

Dress Goods

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelttes of the season, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

All we ask that you will

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS,

silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Great Attraction and Great Bargains!

THE undersigned, determind to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

A better variety, a better quality or finer style of Saddlery has never before been offered to the public. Call and examine our tock and be satisfied before purchasing elfewhere,

Determined to please my patrons and thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore enjoyed. I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

J. B. ETTELE'S;

WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR STORE

Bishop street, Bellefonte, in the Stone building formerly occupied by the Keystone Bakery.

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

All Barrels, Kegs and Casks warranted to contain the quantity represented.

The attention of practicing physicians is called to his stock of

PURE LIQUORS,

suitable for medical purposes, Bottles, jugs, and demijohns constantly on hand. He has the ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKY in town.

All liquors are warranted to give satisfaction. Liquors will be sold by the quart, barrel, or tierce. He has a large lot or

BOTTLED LIQUORS

Of the finest grades on hand.

Confident that he can please customers he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. my14tf

MUSIC!

Wherever the NE PLUS ULTRA Glee-Book has been introduced, it has been pronounced superior to all other works of its kind. It is the largest, latest, finest, and only collection of new Glees and Quartets, nearly all of which have Piano Accompaniments, etc., etc.

Sample Copies mailed, post-paid, or $1.50.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

MUSIC!

Every No. of PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY contains four or five Piano Songs, four or five Instrumental Pieces, besides Vocal Duets, Quartets, and four-hand pieces—in fact, we guarantee every yearly subscriber at least $60 worth of choice new Music. We offer four yearly copies for $9.

Sample Copies mailed for 30c. Five Back Nos. for $1.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

FURNITURE!

AT REDUCED PRICES!
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AT THE

"MAMMOTH"

Furniture Store!

OF

THOMAS LINN,

On Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Penn'a.

I ADOPT this method of informing my friends that I have purchased the entire interest of Henry P. Harris in the above named establishment. Mr. Harris having retired from the firm,

Will Continue the Business

of Manufacturing all kinds of Furniture at his old stand on Howard St. He also makes a specialty of

Undertaking

In all its branches. The best of Coffins, a Good Hearse at all times on hand. Every funeral will be attended to by him in person. His many years of experience will recommend him as one of the

OLDEST AND BEST UNDERTAKERS

in the State. All orders

PROMPTLY FILLED.

Orders for Coffins can be left at my store on Allegheny Street.

THOMAS LINN,
Bellefonte Pa.
oct27.1y.

On Marriage.

Essays for Young Men, on GREAT SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with Marriage, and ruin the happiness of thousands,—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. oct18.1y.

JOHN B. LINN. P. BENNER WILSON

LINN & WILSON,

DRUGGISTS.

Successors of F. P. Wilson, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Have secured the services of James H Steen, of Philadelphia, a druggist of thirteen years experience, who will have the charge of their prescription business.

A night bell is attached to their store door, and the employees sleeping within the building, will attend to the wants of the public at all hours of the night

Linn & Wilson keep constantly on hand a large stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Trusses and Medical Appliances of all kinds, together with a very large stock of Patent Medicines, such as Vinegar Bitters, and also Pure Wines, and liquors, of all kinds for medical purposes.

july14.3m LINN & WILSON.

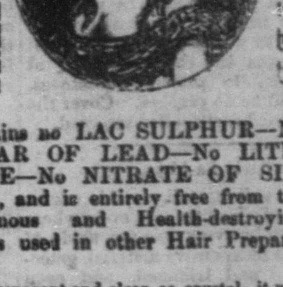
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES of all sizes for sale by IRWIN & WILSON. ap 10'68.

JAPANNED TOILET SETTS, AND other Japanned ware, at the Anvil Store. ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS, a large assortment at IRWIN & WILSONS

NATURE'S

Hair Restorative



Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

Send two three cent stamps to Procter Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. 1sep.1y

For sale at Centre Hall by Wm. Wolf and Herlacher & Cronmiller.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

A Book That Will Sell!

FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE

BY THE RENOWNED

SIGNOR BLITZ.

This is an original, interesting, and instructive work, full of rare fun and humor being an account of the AUTHOR'S PROFESSIONAL LIFE, his wonderful tricks and feats, with laughable incidents and adventures as a Magician, Necromancer, and Ventriloquist. Illustrated with

16 Full Page Engravings,

besides the Author's Potrait on steel, and numerous small cuts.

The volume is free from any objectionable matter, being high-toned and moral in its character, and will be read with interest, both by old and young. It gives the most graphic and thrilling accounts of the effects of his wonderful feats and magical tricks, causing the most uncontrollable merriment and laughter.

Circulars, Terms, &c., with full information, sent free on application to
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher,
711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
oct27.6m.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.

Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

This favorite Hotel has been refitted and furnished by its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country Hotels in central Pennsylvania. The travelling community and drovers will always find the best accommodations. Persons from the city wishing to spend a few weeks during the summer in the country, will find Centre Hall one of the most beautiful locations and the Centre Hall Hotel all they could desire for comfort and convenience. ap10'68,tf.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa John Showers, Proprietor.

Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
jun23.1y

POCKET CUTLERY—all makes—prices at IRWIN & WILSON'S

A Valentine.

Love, is it winter?—
How can I tell,
While thou art near me,
Weaving thy spell?
Never was May-time so flowery and sweet,
Never was June so with Music complete,
Never did summer so linger and stay,
As now on this blessed Saint Valentine's Day.

Once—was it summer?—
How could I tell,
While thou wast absent,
Sweet Clarbel?
Never was autumn so withered and sere,
Never was winter so cruel and drear,
Never was night-time so gloomy and gray,
As that morning in June when my hope died away.

Winters and summers
May come and may go;
Snow drifts may deepen
And roses may glow;
Rivers may sob in their prison of ice;
Brooklets with sparkle and song may entice;
Daisies may spangle the field as they will,
Or the heart of the year may be silent and chill;
My winter for ever is driven away,
And summer it is on this Valentine's Day!

Farm, Garden and Household.

The Cost of Draining.—"G. W." wants information about the cost of underdraining. Draining by means of tiles, put four feet beneath the surface and forty feet apart, will cost from $35 to $50 per acre. The ditches will cost 50 cents per rod or less, according to the nature of ground, the tiles, 20 cents per rod, including the laying, and filling the ditches 10 cents, in all 80 cents.

Cabbage-Louse.—A "Subscriber," Succasunna, N. Y., has had nearly all his turnips destroyed by lice, which consumed the leaves. How shall he destroy them? The best remedy is lime, slaked dry with water in which carbolic acid has been dissolved, one part, and dry air-slaked lime three parts; mix together and sprinkle on the leaves, while wet with dew. Where they are very numerous on a leaf, it is better to remove it and destroy them by burning.

Cure of Flatulency.—A writer in the *English Mechanic*, in treating of the not unimportant subject of flatulency, says that of this there are two kinds. In health the stomach and intestines always contain a moderate quantity of gas that is nearly pure nitrogen. This appears to be secreted by the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, and, in excessive amount, is one of the most troublesome kinds of flatulence. The other kind arises from fermentation or putrefactive change of the food, and contains carbonic acid, and sometimes sulphurated hydrogen, as well as nitrogen. Both these forms of flatulence are best treated by using pure vegetable charcoal finely powdered—taken in the first case with each meal, and in the second as soon as the symptoms appear. The dose may be a teaspoonful, and its use should be continued for some time. This will usually correct constipation as well as looseness of the bowels, beside relieving the disease itself.

Fattening Poultry.—Corn is in this country the obvious proper feed for fattening fowls. It makes flesh of fair quality. Oatmeal gives a better flavor but less fat. Corn should predominate, and be fed for the most part ground, because more can be digested than when it must all be reduced by a slow process in the gizzard. The latter is a perfect mill, but if employed too much the muscular exertion of working it takes something from the rate of fattening. The corn-meal should, for a few days, be thoroughly cooked, but the mess will soon pall upon the appetite, and then the meal may be merely scalded and finally fed raw, since fowls like it the best, and they should be induced to eat as much as possible. They also like variety; give an occasional feed of buckwheat corn, and wheat whole, and oats, which last should be ground and screened, so as to remove all the larger fragments of the hulls. Boiled potatoes and fresh cooked meat should be allowed sparingly, and every other day a little cayenne and salt must be added to the dough. Feed adult poultry, for fattening, three times a day and chickens four. It is especially necessary, when the days are short, to give the first food at the appearance of light, and the last as late as possible. After they have eaten to satiety, always remove what is left. Feed at stated hours, and always keep the feeding-trough clean and sweet. It is best to confine grown fowls in rather small coops, as exercise prevents fattening. If, however, individuals acquainted with each other are together, there is no gain in close quarters, for they become uneasy; and also half-grown chickens ought not to be shut up, but rather induced to eat so much that they will roam as little as possible, for if taken from their accustomed run they are apt to worry constantly. Shut out light from the coop, excepting at feeding time, to promote quietness. There should be no perches. Cover the floor with dried earth, often renewed.

Paris Fashions.

The dress walking suits most in vogue, just now, and which are seen every where and are worn by every one, are made of de laine—an inexpensive material, gracefully draped and trimmed, and even embroidered with soutache, color on color. These suits are always composed of a skirt more or less trimmed, an over-skirt of the same material, or one harmonizing therewith, much longer behind than in front, almost as long, in fact, as the skirt, and looped very high on the hips, a vest basque, and a small double talma, or mantle with cape, either of de laine or of black, bluish-gray, or bottle green cloth.

Lingerie may be divided into two distinct classes; that for morning, and that for evening. The first is of plain linen; the second is of muslin embroidered and trimmed with lace, bias folds of crepe de chine, and moss fringe either of the same or a contrasting color. For evening lingerie there are flowing sleeves, and chemisettes with plastrons; or, instead of chemisettes, crepe de chine fichus trimmed with white lace are worn. Handkerchiefs are very small, and rounded for the most part at the corners; those for evening are trimmed with open-work embroidery and wide lace. Notwithstanding this elegance, the handkerchief is not longer an object of display; it is not carried in the hand, but is left in the pocket.

California Herdsmen.—One of these herdsmen, says a writer, was seated cooking his little rashers of bacon in a frying-pan, over a bed of coals, while his shepherd-dog and two or three sheep looked on with a good appetite or wondering eyes. These herdsmen have strength and health in abundance. They speak to their sheep words of kindness; while their sheep hear them, know the sound of their voices, understand the meaning of their words, and look upon all these herdsmen as very proper guides. Where the sheep are, there you will find the men. All the season do these herdsmen stay with their flocks, guarding them by night and day. Not that one man does all this work uninterruptedly and alone, but each does his share. When tired, he rests, and another takes his place. So the sheep are never left without some one to defend them from wolves or such enemies as travel around this or other countries, looking for a chance to live without work, not caring what they steal only so it will support life.

Collision at Sea.—The steamship Colorado, which sailed from Liverpool for New York, when just outside the Mersey, was run into with great violence by the steamer Arabian, inward bound. The Colorado received severe damages, and was run ashore to prevent her sinking in deep water with all on board. The Arabian, which was comparatively uninjured, rescured all the passengers, of the Colorado, except five steerage passengers, who, it is supposed, jumped overboard in the panic which followed the shock of the collision, and were lost. The passengers were brought back to Liverpool, where they will be transferred to another steamer. The Colorado grounded off Crosby, at the mouth of the Mersey, where she lies full of water.

Discerning child (who has heard some remarks made by papa)—"Are you our new nurse?" Nurse—"Yes, dear." Child—"Well, then, I'm one of those boys who can only be managed by kindness, so you had better get some sponge-cake and oranges at once!"

Items of Interest.

Gov. Reed, of Florida, has been impeached.

In the Big Cottonwood mining district a snow-slide killed three men.

The 2,000 troops asked for by Captain General Valmaseda, have sailed from Cadiz to Cuba.

The famous Mariposa estate was sold for $800,000, to the Mariposa Land and Mining Company.

Mr. Meyer has been appointed Consul for the North-German Confederation at Philadelphia.

Thirty-two citizens of Los Angeles, indicted for murder in the anti-Chinese riots, have pleaded not guilty.

Jeffrey Catting, of Chicago, the murderer of James Townsend, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

George W. Walker, was sentenced at Evansville, Ind., to fourteen years' imprisonment for attempting rape last Fall.

The bill to pay the Missouri State bonds in currency passed the Assembly over the Governor's veto by a vote of 74 to 45.

It is reported from Hayti that an insurrection is expected to break out in that thrifty country as soon as the coffee is harvested.

The action of the Supreme Court, in granting a new trial to Mrs. Fair, is severely commented on by the Press and Bar of California.

It has been judicially decided in England, that a married woman living apart from her husband is entitled to vote at the municipal elections.

A child at Savannah received a cut under the chin in a fall, which continued to bleed in spite of every remedy, causing its death through exhaustion in ten days.

Gen. Anderson's remains were brought to New York. They were deposited in a receiving-tomb until the vault at West Point was ready to receive them.

L. M. Hills, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Amherst, Mass., and the largest manufacturer of palm-leaf hats in the country, died in that city, aged sixty-nine.

John A. Hanson, convicted of forging the name of his father-in-law, John C. Clarke, to a $3,000 check, was sentenced at Boston to six years in the State Prison.

Alfred Dana, of Alabama, a Methodist, after a theological controversy with his wife, who is a Catholic, beat her so severely with a brick, that her life is despaired of.

The two Grafton, Mass., bank-robbers who were found guilty, were sentenced, Charles Gleason to fourteen years, and Daniel Dockerty to thirteen years in State prison.

The body of a young man named Engel was found in one of the tar stills of the Eagle Oil Works, in Cleveland. It is believed that he entered the still to clean the tube, and was suffocated by the gas.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope represent that the colony is crowded with strangers; that murders and robberies are of daily occurrence; and that the residents, whose patience was exhausted, have taken the law into their own hands, and are executing summary justice on offenders.

The troops who were sent after the Apaches who captured two stages near Tuscon, Arizona, and murdered the drivers and passengers, found the mails cut up and destroyed. The troops buried the dead bodies of those who were murdered. They were unable to overtake the savages.

The man Stough who, in a fit of rage caused by drink and jealousy, brutally stabbed and killed his wife at Richmond, Ky., was lynched. A number of masked men went to the jail, overpowered the Sheriff, took the keys from him, and marched out the murderer to a tree, upon which they hanged him.

The *Presse*, of Vienna, Austria, in an article upon the claims of America before the arbitrators at Geneva, says England has probably learned that the opinion of the Board will be unfavorable to the conduct of that nation during the civil war in America, and fears the consequences of her course towards the United States.

The New Orleans journals state that in that city there are six establishments, with an aggregate capital of $1,500,000, engaged in the manufacture of oil and oil cake from cotton seed—the product being one hundred thousand tons per annum. The oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap, and the oil cake is shipped to the plantation for feeding cattle.

Mysterious Murder Confession.

The Erie *Dispatch* states that one John O'Connor, recently hung in Buffalo for a murder perpetrated there, confessed to another murder. O'Connor was for a number of years a resident of Erie County. He used to travel with the circuses, but latterly was employed as a farm laborer. He was married and lived at West Girard. O'Connor and Pierce were both feared by their neighbors. Last Fall, Pierce's wife died, and then there was a circumstance that excited the suspicions of many. She appeared to be in great mental distress, and when she knew death was approaching, she said she could not die without relieving her mind of a terrible thing. Pierce stood over her and prevented her from telling what it was, and so she died with the secret unrevealed.

After her burial Pierce went away and has not been seen about there since. John O'Connor's confession revealed the secret, though it did not reveal the victim. He said that Pierce and himself had murdered a stranger between Fairview and Girard, and disposed of the body. No one knew who he was and there never was any inquiry after him; but Pierce's wife had learned of the facts, and wanted to reveal them. Pierce has not been heard of since his wife's death, but it is rumored that he went to Canada.

Wearing Shoes.—"A curious observer in St. Louis has discovered that men and boys invariably run the heels of their boots and shoes over outwardly, while women and girls always run theirs over inwardly. Out of one hundred and forty-seven men and boys that passed the observer at a given point, this fact was true in every instance; out of sixty-seven women that passed, it was true in every instance but one." So long as girls and women wear high heels to their shoes, with a very small base, says the *Phrenological Journal*, their ankles will twist in or out, and the foot will roll over to one side. We often see on the streets a flock of school-girls, their short dresses permitting observation of their feet, and we are pained to notice that every ankle twists one way or the other; all of them being made more or less cripples for life.

"Advertising Pays."—Oftentimes it pays the printer better than it pays the merchant. It is a great mistake to suppose that all the advertising done, now-a-days, pays. It don't pay to tell the community with a flourish of trumpets that you have wares to sell, better, cheaper, and more of them than your neighbor in trade, when it's a lie, you haven't! It don't pay to attract people to your place of business with promises of "low prices," "largest stock," "unparelleled advantages," when there is no truth in it! It *don't pay* to play upon the credulity of the public. "He who spits against the wind, spits in his own face," said the author of Poor Richard's Almanac, and so it is to-day. A fraud may succeed for a while, but wait and see—little and big, the whole troop of falsehoods, by-and-bye, will "come home to roost."—*Exchange.*

Leap Year Tactics.—The following are the leap year ball room regulations established by the ladies of St. Louis: "Gentlemen are expected to be as lady-like as possible, therefore: No gentleman will be allowed to enter the ball room except on the arm of his escort, or one of the managers; no gentleman can dance unless invited to do so by a lady; no gentleman can enter the supper room unless escorted by a lady; the lady managers will see that no gentleman is neglected.

The Complaint of the United States.

In the course of the long discussions between the United States and English governments, which followed the close of the insurrection, it became the duty of Mr. Adams acting for his government, to make a summary of the points which he maintained had been established by the United States. This he did in the following language, addressed to Earl Russell:

It was my wish to maintain—1. That the act of recognition by her Majesty's government of insurgents as belligerents on the high seas before they had a single vessel afloat was precipitate and unprecedented.

2. That it had the effect of creating these parties beligerents after the recognition, instead of merely acknowledging an existing fact.

3. That this creation has been since effected exclusively from the ports of her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies, with the aid and co-operation of her Majesty's subjects.

4. That during the whole course of the struggle in America, of nearly four years in duration, there has been no appearance of the insurgents as a belligerent on the ocean excepting in the shape of British vessels, constructed, equipped, supplied, manned, and armed in the British ports.

5. That during the same period it has been the constant and persistent endeavor of my government to remonstrate in every possible form against the abuse of the neutrality of this kingdom, and to call upon her Majesty's government to exercise the necessary powers to put an effective stop to it.

6. That although the desire of her Majesty's ministers to exert themselves in the suppression of those abuses is freely acknowledged, the efforts which they made proved powerless, from the inefficiency of the law on which they relied, and from their absolute refusal, when solicited, to procure additional powers to attain the objects.

7. That, by reason of the failure to check this flagrant abuse of neutrality, the issue from British ports of a number of British vessels, with the aid of the recognition of their belligerent character in all the ports of her Majesty's dependencies around the globe, has resulted in the burning and destroying on the ocean of a large number of merchant vessels, and a very large amount of property belonging to the people of the United States.

8. That, in addition to this direct injury, the action of the indirect effect of driving from the sea a large portion of the commercial marine of the United States, and to a corresponding extent enlarging that of Great Britain, thus enabling one portion of the British people to derive an unjust advantage from the wrong committed on a friendly nation by another portion.

9. That the injuries thus received by a country which has meanwhile sedulously endeavored to perform all its obligations, owing to the imperfection of the legal means at hand to prevent them, as well as the unwillingness to seek for more stringent powers, are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification.

End of a Noted Criminal.

Charles Hildebrand, once a noted horse-thief, was hung by a mob at Hancock Station, in Pulaski County, Mo., on suspicion of being one of the gang of thieves who had been operating along the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. He was about thirty years of age. His mother lives a short distance from Dearborn, Michigan. For one of his years he had a bad reputation, arising, however, considerably from his practice of relating many terrible stories concerning himself, which, undoubtedly, had their origin only in his imagination. About five years since he stole a horse and buggy at Milwaukee, and subsequently he was traced to his mother's house by Superintendent Borgman and Detective Stadler, and was arrested by the latter, and taken back to Milwaukee, where he was convicted and sent to prison for several years.

Soon after being released he returned to his home. Last summer he came to this city, and soon got into trouble. He called at a jewelry establishment, and informed them that a plan had been set on foot to rob their store, and he offered, in consideration of a sum of money being paid him, to give information that would secure the robbers. As requested, he "called again," and was turned over into the custody of an officer, and an effort was made to send him to prison as a vagrant, but he proved too "wise," and the authorities were reluctantly compelled to release him.

He, however, offered to leave the city on condition that he should be released, and he went. A week or so ago he turned up in St. Joseph, Mo., where he was incarcerated in the calaboose. On the day of his release he visited the editorial rooms of the *Herald* of that city and gave one of the reporters a highly-colored narrative of his career of crime, which was in substance the same that he gave to one of the newspapers here. He announced, as he did here, that he intended to reform, but the mob read his "biography" and concluded that his pretended reformation was a sham and took his life as before stated. That he was insane there is hardly room for doubt. While here his actions were more those of an escaped lunatic than anything else.—*Detroit Paper.*

A Large Duck Egg.—A Mr. Thornhill of Crumpsall Green, near Manchester, England, contributes to the Manchester *Guardian* the following story of an extraordinary sized duck's egg. He says he "recently found one of his ducks dead upon her nest. She had been ailing for some months, and could neither eat nor lay. The body was opened, and there was taken from it an egg, which we have seen, and which measures 18½ inches in its greatest circumference, 15½ inches at the smallest circumference, and its capacity is 2¼ pints of water. It contained three yolks, and after they had been drawn the shell weighed eight ounces. The duck was a cross between a Muscovy and an Aylesbury, and was of the ordinary size."

A Mysterious Underground Lake.—There was published some time ago an account of a lake on the Exeter estate, near Leesburg, Va., discovered by laborers who were digging a well there, and had gone some eighty feet below the surface. A descent was made to the lake recently, and the water was found to have disappeared from the part of it into which the well opened, and the place, from the imperfect light of burning shavings, looked like an immense chamber hollowed out of the solid rock. A party has been formed, who, as soon as the necessary torches can be obtained, will make a thorough exploration of this new wonder.

At Biddeford, Me., a great lottery of property, estimated to be worth $50,000, was to be drawn for the benefit of the charity fund of some Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. It wasn't drawn, however, for the simple reason that the Sheriff came and attached all the prizes, because they had not been paid for, much to the disgust of the ticket-holders.

At Auburn, N. J., a euchre party of four persons played 5,446 games in the last year. If the time of each game averaged five minutes, the total time wasted by the party would be 181½ days of ten hours each. Estimating the labor at the price of $2 a day, the party have expended $363 in one year, or about a dollar a day upon their little game.

Bad for Lo.—Yesterday a squad of thirteen Indians came into our tent, and the oldest availed himself of the right of seniority by sitting down on our hot box-stove, which he mistook for a valise. He was very much surprised.—*Cor. Chicago Post.*

A well known individual being seen in the streets of New York in a Shaker garb was asked by a friend, "What in the world sent you into that community?" The reply was, "Three good meals a day and plenty of warm clothing are not to be sneered at."

Ice Making in the Tropics.

The natives commence their preparations by making out a rectangular piece of ground 120 feet long by 20 broad, in an easterly and westerly direction, from which the soil is removed to the depth of two feet. This excavation is smoothed, and is allowed to remain exposed to the sun to dry, when rice straw in small sheaves is laid in an oblique direction in the hollow, with loose straw upon the top, to the depth of a foot and a half, leaving its surface half a foot below that of the ground. Numerous beds of this kind are formed, with narrow pathways between them, in which large earthen water-jars are sunk in the ground for the convenience of having water near, to fill the shallow unglazed earthen vessels in which it is to be frozen. These dishes are nine inches in diameter at the top, diminishing to four and three-tenth inches at the bottom, one and three-tenth inches deep, and three-tenths of an inch in thickness, and are so porous as to become moist throughout when water is put into them.

During the day the loose straw in the beds above the sheaves is occasionally turned up, so that the whole may be kept dry, and the water-jars between the beds are filled with soft pure water from the neighboring pools. Toward evening the shallow earthen dishes are arranged in rows upon the straw, and by means of small earthen pots, tied to the extremities of long bamboo rods, each is filled about a third with water. The quantity, however, varies according to the expectations of ice—which is known by the clearness of the sky, and the steadiness with which the wind blows from the north-north-west. When favorable, about eight ounces of water is put into each dish, and when less is expected, from two to four ounces is the usual quantity; but in all cases, more water is put into the dishes nearest the western end of the beds, as the sun first falls on that part, and the ice is thus more easily removed, from its solution being quicker.

There are about 4,590 plates in each of the beds last made, and if we allow five ounces for each dish, which presents a surface of about four inches square, there will be an aggregate of 239 gallons, and surface of 1,530 square feet of water in each bed.

In the cold season, when the temperature of the air at the ice-fields is under 50° Fahrenheit, and there are gentle airs from the northern and western direction, ice forms in the course of the night in each of the shallow dishes. Persons are stationed to observe when a small film appears upon the water in the dishes, when the contents of several are mixed together, and thrown over the other dishes. This operation increases the congealing process; as a state of calmness has been discovered by the natives to diminish the quantity of ice produced. When the sky is quite clear, with gentle steady airs from the north-north-west, which proceed from the hills of considerable elevation near Bheerboom, about one hundred miles from Hooghly, the freezing commences before or about midnight, and continues to advance until morning, when the thickest ice is formed. I have seen it seven-tenths of an inch in thickness, and in a few very favorable nights the whole of the water is frozen, when it is called by the natives solid ice. When it commences to congeal between two and three o'clock in the morning, thinner ice is excected, called paper-ice; and when about four or five o'clock in the morning the thinnest is obtained, called flower-ice.

Upward of 250 persons, of all ages, are actively employed in securing the ice for some hours every morning that ice is procured, and this forms one of the most animated scenes to be witnessed in Bengal. In a favorable night upward of ten hundred weight of ice will be obtained from one bed, and from twenty beds upward of ten tons.

When the wind attains a southerly or easterly direction, no ice is formed, from its not being sufficiently dry; not even though the temperature of the air be lower than when it is made with the wind more from a northern, or western point. The north-northwest is the most favorable direction of wind for making ice, and this diminishes in power as it approaches the due north or west. In the latter case more latitude is allowed than from the north-northwest to the north. So great is the influence of the direction of wind on the ice, that when it changes in course of a night from north-northwest to a less favorable direction, the change not only prevents the formation of more ice, but dissolves what may have been formed. On such occasions a mist is seen hovering over the ice-beds, from the moisture over them, and the quantity condensed by the cold wind. A mist in like manner forms over deep tanks during favorable nights for making ice.

Another important circumstance in the production of ice is the amount of wind. When it approaches a breeze no ice is formed. This is explained by such rapid currents of air removing the cold air, before any accumulation of ice has taken place in the ice beds. It is for these reasons that the thickest ice is expected when during the day a breeze has blown from the north-west which thoroughly dries the ground.—*Nature.*

The Alabama Claims.

In the English House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli called the attention of the House to the paragraph of the Royal speech referring to the Alabama claims. He adimadverted at some length upon the Treaty of Washington, for the faults of which he blamed the Foreign Secretary, Earl Granville, and the Premier, Mr. Gladstone. In view of the developments which had been made by the assemblage of the arbitrators at Geneva, Mr. Disraeli wanted to know why the Government was exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject. The Royal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed in his opinion that the Government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow a total conquest—they were preposterous and impractical, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honor of England. Yet, said Mr. Disraeli sneeringly, the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the Royal speech. Mr. Gladstone in reply said the Treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession short of national honor to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth. The Government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war, or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. [Cheers.] Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying the Government would mantain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

Marriage.—In England, until the time of Cromwell, which extended from the year 1650 to his death in 1658, marriage was a religious institution, having been so held since the earliest days of Christianity. Under the Roman Empire it was simply a civil contract; hence we read of men "putting away" their wives, as if they were pieces of furniture, whose old fashion, or bad fashion, did not exactly please the fancy. When the English Republic fell to pieces, and the Stuarts were restored in 1660, marriage again was regarded as a legal ordinance. Forty years ago it was enacted that, at the will of the participant parties, it might be a civil contract or a religious right. The Catholics, regarding it as sacrament, do not recognize its merely civil character.

"Mother," said a little boy, "I've got a bad headache, and a sore throat, too." "Well, sonny, you shall have some medicine." "It's no matter, ma; I've got 'em fast enough, but they don't hurt me!"

The Alligator at Home.

The Panama *Star and Herald* contains the following cheerful gossip about alligators: The sailor hates a shark and calls him a sea lawyer, in a landsman's eye the alligator is held in similar estimation, and through some mistake in the natural history of the ancients, a woman's tears have been in some cases compared to those of the crocodile. The alligator is found in almost all the rivers that empty into the bay of Panama, and is the scourge of all the cattle farms on their banks. Cattle, horses, dogs, deer and all other mammalia which come to the river to drink are liable to be seized by the nose, dragged below water and eaten in a quiet place among the mangrove swamps. There are certain fording-places in some of the rivers between here and Chiriqui, where every precaution is necessary when driving cattle or horses across, that the alligator does not get his share. About five years ago there came an epidemic among the alligator tribe of our rivers, which carried off great numbers of them. They were to be found floating dead everywhere, from what cause we know not, unless from the operation of some Darwinian 'law of selection.' However there are plenty of them to the fore, and any one fond of trying the penetrating powers of a rifle on their scales has only to take a boat and enter the Rio Grande, in the neighborhood of Panama.

We have seen the African species worshiped as a god on the west coast of Africa. The priest fed him every day with white chickens, for which he came to the edge of the little lagoon in which he was kept with regularity and good temper. There was one which lived in the unfilled-up lagoon of Aspinwall for more than seven years. He kept himself in good condition with the stray pigs and dogs that ventured near enough for him to seize, so much so that he left human beings alone, and was looked on as one of the regular inhabitants of the place. At night he would come out of the water, and take a short nap on a small railway bridge, much to the discomfort of 'drouthy railway cronie' going home by that road to bed. There was one in particular, who did not see very clear, who happened to stumble over what he took to be a log lying on the bridge; but before he could gather himself up, the log, or rather, the alligator, lifted his tail and lent him a whack somewhere about his back, and he took to running, and with a shout of fear made his landlady quickly open the door.

One of the engineers on the railroad informed us that at night he often meets alligators on the line; although the train going about ten miles an hour, there was one that kept ahead of it for some time, until he made a spring into a swamp, so that whoever trusts to the common idea that it is easy to outrun one of these reptiles if he took it into his head to give chase, had better not keep on a straight line. The Aspinwall aligator above mentioned might have lived to a good old age, but he had the misfortune to try his teeth on a valuable terrier dog, which led to reprisals and the owner's revenge, which ended by his being entrapped and—sent the way of all flesh.

As a means of offence as well as defence the tail seems to be a useful weapon. There was an old colored man washing his clothes sitting on the trunk of a fallen tree just on the edge of a swampy lagoon at the port of Chiriqui; an alligator in the muddy stream swam to where he was under cover of the water, and with a sudden blow of the tail knocked the old man into the stream and seized him by one knee. He had the presence of mind to insert his thumb into one of the alligator's eyes, with which, and the assistance of neighbors attracted by his cries the reptile let go and the old man was dragged on shore, with a row of teeth punctures on each side of the knee-joint. The surgeon who examined him found a tooth had been left in each wound. Mortification took place and the old man died.

A Lively Bear Fight.

The Williamsport (Penn.) *Gazette* tells the following: "A gentleman reached Williamsport from a 'logging camp' in Potter County, where he has been for five weeks past, who relates the particulars of an exciting encounter with an old bear and two cubs. It appears that a man named Jonas Elmaker and his wife, had made a small clearing in Jackson township. They have a comfortable log-cabin, a small barn, several head of cattle and a few pigs. About nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Elmaker heard a great commotion among his cattle and pigs at the barn. On rushing out to ascertain the cause of alarm, imagine his surprise on finding that an old bear and two cubs had attacked a yearling calf. The cattle were snoring and bellowing at a fearful rate, while the pigs were squealing as lustily as if they expected to be dispatched every minute. The bear had thrown the calf down and was preparing to drag it out of the yard. The cubs were running around snapping their teeth and uttering half-suppressed growls of delight at the prospect of a 'good square meal.'

Mr. Elmaker returned to the house, informed his wife, and made preparations to attack the bears. He seized his rifle, while his wife armed herself with a long handled double-bitted axe. Thus armed they advanced to the attack. The bears, made bold and ferocious by hunger, did not seem inclined to give up their prey. Rising upon her haunches the old bear showed fight, and the cubs crouched behind her, snarling fiercely. Mr. Elmaker raised his rifle and fired at the black monster, thinking that if she were killed the cubs could easily be dispatched or driven off. But owing to the excitement under which he was laboring, he missed his aim and only broke the left fore paw of the animal. With a fierce growl of rage, caused by the painful wound, the old bear rushed at her assailants, followed by the cubs. They stood their ground for a few minutes, Mr. Elmaker clubbing his rifle, while his wife cut one of the cubs severely in the shoulder with the axe. The rage of the animals became fearful, and the great danger of facing them at once became apparent. Retreating rapidly to the house, they barred the door and prepared to defend themselves. Mr. Elmaker succeeded in reloading his rifle, and firing through the window, killed a cub. The old bear now attempted to climb the log-house, but owing to her broken paw was unable to do so. Another shot from the rifle wounded her severely in the head, when she set up the most hideous howls of rage. Failing to get another shot at them, the parties inside remained in a state of siege, prepared to resist any further attack. The animals loitered round until midnight, when they retired and all became still. On making a search in the morning the old bear was found dead about six hundred yards from the house, and the cub lay where it fell in the early part of the engagement. The other had disappeared in the forest. The two dead bears were secured and dressed—the old one weighed 380 pounds, and the cub 193. The Elmakers have a sufficiency of bear meat to last them for the balance of the season. The skins will be brought to Williamsport soon and offered for sale. The affair caused much talk in the neighborhood for several days. It is seldom that bears are so bold, but their bravery on this occasion was caused, no doubt, by the cravings of hunger. The calf was badly lacerated by the teeth and claws of the animal, but will recover. Mrs. Elmaker says she is ready for the next raid."

Frozen to Death.—A. M. Wilcox, who has returned from Plymouth County, Iowa, says that three residents on homesteads in that county started with a team for Broken Kettle for wood, but were over taken by the storm on the memorable Saturday morning. Two of the men dug their way into a huge snow-drift and remained there, while the other man proceeded on his way with the team. The men in the drift remained there a day and a half before they dared to venture out, but suffered no material injury by their long confinement. The man who kept on his way, together with the team, was found, a few days after frozen to death, near Suttin's Home, fifteen miles above Sioux City. As far as positively know, eight persons were frozen to death by this storm, within a radius of fifteen miles of this place. The loss of stock within the same limits has been immense, and will probably reach four to six hundred horses and cattle.

When does rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to patter on the back.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner offered a preamble setting forth the alleged manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition in the workshops of the United States government for the French, to be used against Germany, in 1870; and a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven to investigate all sales of ordnance made by the government of the United States during the war between France and Germany; to ascertain the persons to whom they were made, the real parties in interest, and the sums respectively paid and received by them. The committee is to have power to send for persons and papers, and to conduct the examination in public.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of passing a joint resolution authorizing the President to communicate to the government of Spain the protest of the United States against the action of the authorities of Cuba towards the Chinese laborers in that island. Adopted.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago Relief bill was passed was carried—25 to 22.

Mr. Sumner, in a discussion of 11 Franco-German arms bill said: The subject was interesting and important in two aspects—as it concerned ourselves and as it concerned foreign powers. All must unite in a desire to relieve our country from suspicion, especially suspicion of a moral obliquity. He would speak not of men, but of facts, and if anybody should be pointed at by the statement he was about to make it would be the fault of the facts, and not his. He had brought forward this subject with great reluctance, and after long delay. The main facts had been brought to his knowledge before Christmas, but he had postponed bringing them into the Senate, because he knew they had been laid before the President and Secretary of War, and he had reason to believe that they would institute an inquiry. They had not done so, however, but the Secretary of War had made to the House of Representatives a report upon this subject. The character of that report would appear as he proceeded, and the Senate would judge whether it did not fall under some of the suspicion which attached to the whole transaction.

Mr. Wilson said: The sales commenced in 1865, and continued till 1871. The arms, &c., sold by the Government from the 1st of April, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1871, amounted to $151,026,142.81, every cent of which had been faithfully accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Brownlow proposed to make personal explanation in reply to Mr. Beck's assertion in the House that Mr. Brownlow, while Governor of Tennessee, made that State a pandemonium. He was proceeding to explain in very strong language, when he was checked by the Vice-President. The explanation was then read, the purport of which was that Mr. Beck's statements were false.

Mr. Cole submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the Constitution providing some educational test in the exercise of the electoral franchise.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

For the revival of commerce by the construction of ten first-class iron steamers of not less than 3,000 tons each, to connect the ports of the United States with foreign ports, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, naval and other purposes.

For the payment of the value of cotton taken by the government; also, for the payment of the value of the Odd Fellows' lodges destroyed during the war.

To amend the National Banking act.

To place printers' material on the free list.

To increase the circulating currency $300,000.

A bill allowing respondents in criminal cases in the United States courts to testify in their own behalf, passed—yeas, 146; nays, 43.

A resolution calling for information as to the manufacture of fire-arms at the Springfield armory; also, as to the difference between the eight and ten hours' system. Adopted.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, in a discussion of U. S. naval affairs, mentioned the fact that the number of men to which the navy was limited was 8,500, while the British navy had 64,000, and if the nation should get into war, it would be impossible to send out three additional vessels, all fully armed, with the present force to which the navy was limited. The whole point of his argument was that the blame should fall where it properly rested. If there was no navy as a legacy from the past, and if the country had not now a respectable naval establishment, they should not now grumble at any expense that was inevitable. The navy now possessed of the 650 vessels that belonged to it during the war, only 179 vessels of all classes. Of the rest, some had decayed, or sunk, or been sold, of scores and fifties of others, he did not know the fate; he had not been able to follow them; they were not on the hands of the Department, and the Department was not responsible for them. They had vanished and faded away, and were not to be found or traced. The navy now contained 179 vessels in all. These he classified into four classes—not of strength, but of utility. Class No. 1 consisted of vessels that were at sea—some sailing vessels, some steamers and some iron-clads; they numbered 36. Class No. 2 consisted of vessels suitable to relieve those that were at sea; they numbered 14. Class No. 3 consisted of vessels that were worth being repaired in case of an emergency.

In the House of Representatives several bills were passed for the erection of public buildings at various places.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported, calling for $29,548,000.

Bill passed that mechanics and laboring men at the Navy-yards shall be selected by the heads of the various mechanical departments in the yards without the interference of any naval officer.

There was an exciting debate in the House of Representatives in committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, on Mr. Slocum's motion to strike out the item for the Brooklyn Naval Hospital. Mr. Hale was in favor of selling both the navy-yard and the naval hospital and putting the proceeds in the Treasury. Mr. Banks was opposed to sales of government property. Mr. Slocum declared that half the interest of the money for which the navy-yard could be sold would repair all the vessels of the navy, or take care of the sick of the whole navy. Mr. Hall advocated the sale of useless vessels. Mr. Maynard suggested that such historical vessels as the Constitution, the Macedonian, the Kearsarge, and the America should be excepted. Several representatives offered their opinions on this point, among them Mr. Butler, who said he would have useless vessels broken up and sold, but not sold as ships. Mr. Maynard's suggestion was not accepted, and Mr. Hale's motion was adopted. Mr. Swann, in the course of the debate, said that in case of war there were not six vessels in the navy that could be relied on, and he felt convinced that there was at present imminent danger of war.

A Teaser for Teacher.—Teacher. "O.—Yes! Well, what's the next Letter?"

Willie.—"Ve nex' Letter!"

Teacher.—"Yes! Come—make haste and tell me!"

Willie.—"*Oo* tell *me! Oo* tum here to Teach *me*, me not here to Teach *oo!*"

Five powder mills belonging to the Miami Powder Company and located between Xenia and YellowSprings, on the Little Miami Railroad, exploded. Five men were killed, and another is missing. The ground was strewn with timber and debris for half a mile around.

"Every tree is subject to disease," said a speaker in a Fruit Growers' Convention. "What ailment can you find on an oak?" asked the chairman. "A corn," was the triumphant reply.

A large number of Communist prisoners—estimated at about three thousand—have been recently set at liberty.

Burning a Criminal.—The British authorities in India burnt the body of Abdoolah, who, it will be remembered, murdered Chief Justice Norman, lately. He was, it appears, a Mohammedan, and the reason given by the English Government for ordering his body to be burned after the execution is that the Mohammedans believe that immediately after death every corpse is visited by two hideous angels, Nakir and Monkir, who examine it as to its faith—the soul returning to the body pending this examination. But if the body be utterly destroyed, the soul is unable to find means to speak to the angels, and is therefore lost. Hence the Government seized upon this superstition to strike terror into the hearts of its subjects. "Abdoolah," we learn, "faced his sentence of death with composure, but on learning that his chance of salvation was to be irretrievably destroyed, his courage utterly forsook him, and he died in despair."

Small-pox Disinfectant.—Having recently learned that many localities are now scourged with the small-pox, says a newspaper correspondent, I feel it my duty to say that if the head of any family will only take the trouble to sprinkle spirits turpentine on their carpets and bedding in every room in the house, they will have no small-pox. The above is a sure disinfectant. Repeat this twice every week; also in cars as well, every day, both steam and horse cars.

Pimples on the Face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.—*Com.*

What is Whisky.—Ten gallons of kerosene, three pounds of pot-ash, one ounce of strychnine, mixed with soft water." It was according to this cheerful, not to say convivial formula, that a quantity of "whisky" seized last week in Newton, Mass., was compounded, the recipe having also been found in the possession of the unfortunate dealer. If you want "gin," add *quantum sufficit* of oil of juniper! The mystery is that men who drink this diabolical fluid do not drop stone dead at once.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is almost a certain cure. In several cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.—*Com.*

We notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—*Exchange.*

Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.—*Com.*

The purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore from fresh, selected livers, by *Caswell, Hazard & Co.*, of New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.—*Com.*

Panic-Struck Beauty sees her glorious tresses thinning out, and petitions for *something* to stop the mischief and repair the damage. Why this alarm and anxiety? Why this vague inquiry for "something," when the *one thing needful* is within the reach of all. PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR is the only preparation under the sun that immediately stops the shedding of the hair, and supplies new strength, vigor and productive power to the roots that have been robbed of their fibres by disease or decay. It has been doing this for forty years. No man or woman, in peril of baldness, ever applied it in vain. If your druggist has not this matchless medicine for the hair in stock, he will procure it for you.

Pain and its Panacea.

[*From the Daily Davenport Democrat.*]

While pain is a condition of humanity, every effort to ameliorate its intensity, or remove the predisposing cause, merits our warmest gratitude, our careful consideration, and its success our frank acknowledgment. There is a peculiarity about the sensation called pain which is of infinite service. It is a premonition of impending ill, a declaration of war against the well being of the body which cannot be removed while the cause exists. Remove the cause, and the effect will cease, endeavor to cover up the effect, and the cause will be intensified, the anguish temporarily concealed, break forth again with redoubled ardor. Many remedies merely do this, and after repeated trials, fail to satisfy the conditions upon which only can they be useful to humanity. Such medicines have a brief popularity, and are retired as unworthy of public approval. There are others which time tries but to enhance their value, to endorse and spread abroad their usefulness and common humanity, the public is a perpetual gainer by their extended popularity and expanded sales. Of these, perhaps there are no such two notable instances as the Davis Pain Killer and Allen's Lung Balsam. The pain killer may be styled the mathematics of medicine, for it never makes a mistake, its mollifying influence pervades the system, and one trial only is requisite to make it a treasure forever. It does not merely cover up, *it cures*. All the civilized nations of the earth admit its value, accept its fame and benefit by its use. It is no flattery to compare it to the sovereign balm spoken of in the *Holy Writ*, for pain flies from its presence, as night is dissipated by the rising sun. Externally, internally and eternally it proves its value wherever tried. The same holds good of Allen's Lung Balsam, which, for all complaints of the air passages of the lungs, has proved itself what it professes to be—a positive specific. The western world owes a debt of gratitude it can never repay to T. H. C. Allen, whose instrumentality was the main spring of the introduction of these medicines. For years he was the painstaking pioneer of the Pain Killer and other remedies westward, and the old man and matron, the sturdy pioneer and his courageous helpmeet, now enjoying a prosperous old age, will testify to the aid and comfort they received years and years ago from these medicines, when drug stores were few and doctors far apart. Under providence they will attribute their green old age, lusty and kindly, to their acquaintance with these mixtures, through the admirable advertising enterprise of T. H. C. Allen.

If you wish any information in regard to *Railroad Bonds*, write to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall St., New York.

Financial.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Jay Cooke & Co., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Bank and Bankers throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12½	a	.13
First quality	.12	a	.12½
Medium	.11½	a	.11¾
Inferior	.09	a	.10
Milch Cows	50.00	a	70.00
Hogs—Live	.05¾	a	.06
Dressed	.06¼	a	.07
Sheep	.05	a	.07½
Cotton—Middling	.23¼	a	.23½
Flour—Extra Western	6.60	a	6.90
State Extra	7.00	a	7.40
Wheat—Amber Western	1.50	a	1.63
" State	1.70	a	1.80
Rye—Western	.92	a	1.90
Barley—State	.90	a	1.10
Corn—Mixed Western	.71	a	.80
Oats—Western	.53	a	.57
Pork—Mess	13.50	a	14.75
Lard	.8½	a	.10
Petroleum—Crude	18	Refined	.28
Butter—State	.25	a	.32
Ohio W. R.	.20	a	.23
" Fancy	.34	a	.36
Western ordinary	.12	a	.14
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a	.38
Cheese—State Factory	.12	a	.14
" Skimmed	.05	a	.08
Ohio	.08	a	.12
Eggs—State	.30	a	.35
BUFFALO.			
Beef Cattle	5.75		7.00
Sheep	8.50	a	7.00
Hogs—Live	4.80	a	5.00
Flour	5.50	a	6.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.28	a	1.45
Corn	.57	a	.59
Oats	.40	a	.45
Rye	.70	a	.75
Barley	.60	a	.65
Lard	.09	a	.10
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1.50	a	1.70
Rye—State	.85	a	.90
Corn—Mixed	.69	a	.72
Barley—State	.86	a	1.00
Oats—State	.54	a	.55
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour	7.00	a	7.50
Wheat—Western Red	1.53	a	1.65
White	1.66	a	1.70
Petroleum—Crude	16	refined	.22
Clover Seed	11.50	a	12.50
Timothy	3.62		
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middling	.22	a	.22½
Flour—Extra	8.25	a	10.00
Wheat—Amber	1.58	a	1.70
Corn	.65	a	.70
Oats	.53	a	.55

Murder by Advertisement! Beguiled by false statements made concerning Alcoholic Bitters, thousands buy, drink, and eventually join the grand caravan of inebriates on its march to the "pale realms of shade." All that is mendaciously promised regarding these poisons, Dr. Walker's California Vegetable Vinegar Bitters—into which not one drop of the Satanic bane is permitted to enter—actually perform. The cures of biliousness, headache, constipation, intermittent fevers, indigestion, rheumatism, general prostration, &c., wrought by this inestimable preparation are filling the world with wonder.—*Com.*

Fifty Cents secures the Journal one year. Send to G. A. Deitz, Chambersburg, Pa.

Says a late issue of the Philadelphia *City Item*: "Ingenuity has been taxed to find the surest and most direct means of reaching the public, and the business man who would advertise a specialty, and get the greatest good out of the greatest number, in the shortest space of time, is compelled to go to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, for advice. Why to this house? Because it is the head and front of the advertising business. It is prompt, methodical and clear in its transactions, and possesses the confidence of all the houses which advertise most.—*Com.*

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.—*Com.*

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—A purely Vegetable Cathartic and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick-headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

Dead or Dying.—Where the hair is unnaturally dry, you may be sure that it is dying; and unless artificially vitalized, it will soon be as dead as leaves in November. Feed the withering fibers and stimulate the torpid scalp with Lyon's Kathairon, and the evil, which must otherwise soon culminate in baldness, will be speedily remedied. It is absolutely necessary for the health of the brain, that it be kept moderately moist with a preparation capable of nourishing and invigorating it. Lyon's Kathairon fulfills these conditions, and is the only article that actually puts new life into the capillary tubes, through which the natural nourishment has ceased to pass. This pure and harmless vegetable preparation is absorbed by the skin of the head to the roots of the hair, and passes into the filaments by the force of capillary attraction.

Columbus discovered America, but it has been found that the only economical Shoes for children are the celebrated SILVER TIPPED—never wear out at the toe and are worth two pairs without Tips.

All the Year Round,

And in all parts of the world, the elements of disease are present in the air, the soil and the water, in a greater or less degree, and therefore the *Great Vegetable Antidote* to these invisible enemies of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is invaluable as a household medicine at all seasons and in every latitude. At no period of the year is a regulating and corrective medicine more needed than toward the close of winter, when the sun and rain are beginning to break up the winter blockade, and from the softening soil arises that terrible miasma, which weighs like an incubus upon the vital machinery, and depresses the animal spirits. It is then that the seeds of intermittent and remittent fevers, of rheumatism and rheumatic gout, of obstinate stomach complaints, of disorders of the liver and bowels, and a whole host of pulmonary and nervous complaints are sown.

The best, the surest way to prevent this disastrous seeding is to invigorate and refresh the system with a course of the Bitters. If this precaution be taken now, there will be no danger of the miasmatic germs taking root in the fluid and tissues of the body, and bringing forth terrible fruit in the spring. Now is the time for precaution. Remember that vigor is the only safeguard against the virus of disease, and that Hostetter's Bitters is the purest, the safest, the most powerful and perfect invigorant ever administered, either as protective medicine or a remedy. A change of season approaches which almost always proves more or less disastrous to persons of a weak, nervous organization. Brace up at once with the leading Tonic of the age. Purge from the blood all morbid matter, strengthen the nerves, and regulate and purify the secretions with the Vegetable Elixir, which combines the juices of the finest medicinal roots, herbs and barks, with the most wholesome of all diffusive stimulants.

Have you seen the CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes. Millions are being worn all say they are the easiest and best Shoe ever made. Look out for the Patent stamp. All others are base imitations.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
294 South Third street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Verily It Hath No Equal.

CONSUMPTIVES READ!

Would you cure that distressing Cough and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay, for ere you are aware it will be too late.

Allen's Lung Balsam is your hope; it has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured, many in their gratitude have lent their names to us that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures, you cannot afford it, but try at once this invaluable article. It can be found in any Drug Store and at most general stores. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in a few hours if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of Lung and Throat difficulties.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Words of a Reliable Druggist.

Marine City, Mich., July 28th, 1870.

J. N. Harris & Co.—*Dear Sirs:* The Allen's Lung Balsam has arrived. I would not like to be without it, for it has saved my life. I took a bad cold and a cough, and finally consumption was seated upon me. I was in a very bad state. I tried everything that was recommended, and spent a great deal of money, and got no help. I had Allen's Lung Balsam for sale, but I knew nothing of its merits. I did not like to take it without knowing more about it. I had not sold a bottle. When your agent called upon me, I told him I could not sell a medicine I knew nothing about. He urged me to try it myself. I did so, and to my grateful surprise the first bottle stopped my cough, and before the third bottle was taken, my lungs were healed and well, and I can now speak knowingly to my friends and customers of the good qualities of Allen's Lung Balsam.

I remain yours, respectfully, L. C. COTTRELL.

☞ It is harmless to the most delicate child.
☞ It contains no opium in any form.

CAUTION.

Call for "Allen's Lung Balsam," and shun the use of any other Balsam; unprincipled men may deceive you with worthless preparations.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Propr's, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

General Agents for New England States.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., Philadelphia.
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Hunting, Trapping and Fishing made easy. Best Book; 76 pages; 30 engravings. Only 20 cents, post paid. Send for Catalogues of Books, &c. Address C. S. RILEY, Holland, N. Y.

Wanted.—To energetic men and women we will give employment that pays from $4 to $8 per day. Business strictly honorable, and adapted to every locality. Address J. LATHAM & CO., Box 2856, New York.

FRENCH HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES.

22, 27, 30, 33 inches long for $3, $5, $6 and $7, respectively. Sent by express, C. O. D.
L. W. HAUSSER, Importer, 13 First St., N. Y.

Wanted Agents, male or female, to sell Pictures everywhere. 11,224 retailed by one up to Jan. 1. Send stamp for circular. Whitney & Co., Norwich, Ct.

BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT.

An Invaluable Cure for
Burns, Scalds, Sprains,
RHEUMATISM, INFLAMMATION, &c.

A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons, and Organs of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at *extremely low prices for cash, during this month*, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of Parlor Organ the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway, New York.

SOMETHING NEW FOR AGENTS.

We are happy to announce to Agents and others, who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving, "THE MOTHER OF OUR LORD," is at last completed, and is pronounced by critics the most beautiful and effective subject ever engraved. An enormous outlay of time and money has been spent to produce it—nearly one year alone being required to engrave it. Agents who find canvassing for books slow work, will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in Greenfield, Ct., in 18 days—75 in Williamsburg, Mass., in 9 days, and 100 in 8 days in two streets in New Haven, in which city our Agent expects 1,000 orders. Male and female Agents wanted, and large inducements offered. Send for our Circulars.

WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Ct.

32 Pages.

MANUFACTURER — The Great Industrial Monthly for all people and all times. Everything new relative to Manufacturing and Building, denoting the progress of the Industrial Arts and Sciences—faithfully illustrated. Every Engineer, Manufacturer, Builder, Architect, Painter, Carpenter, Plumber, Coach and Carriage Maker, Machinist, Mechanic and all who labor with *Head and Hands*, should subscribe. $1 six months; $2 a year. The Engineers' and Manufacturers' Publishing Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New-York. Send for Specimen Copy, 10 cents. Ask your newsdealer for it. — BUILDER.

32 Pages.



Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

N. Y. N. U. Feb. 24 No. 8

5,000 Agents Wanted. Splendid inducements. Specimens to work with free. Address, VARIETY, Saco, Me.

Agents Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Particulars free. G. Stinson & Co., Fine Art Publishers, Portland, Maine.

$375 A MONTH—Horse and outfit furnished. Address. NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

On Marriage. Essays and Reports. Sent free. Address Sanitary Aid Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Masonic Tidings, 40 columns, twice a month, $1 a year. Strictly Masonic. Agents wanted. Send 3c. stamp for copy to JOHN RANSOM, Lockport, N. Y.

$290 for first-class Pianos. No discount. No Agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO., 865 Broadway, N. Y.

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, Compass and Indicator, a perfect gem, for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for everybody desiring a reliable time-keeper; also a first-class Compass. Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat Oroide case. WARRANTED to denote correct time, and keep in order for two years—nothing to get out of order. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of $1.00; 3 for $2.75. Circulars free. Order direct from the Manufacturers, ... Hinsdale, N. H.

$6 A LINE for an ADVERTISEMENT in 900 Weekly Newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of its kind in the world. Catalogues sent on application to F. W. POTTER, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

A NERVOUS INVALID

Has published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CELTIC WEEKLY.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATED STORY PAPER.

IRISH, IRISH-AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN AUTHORS.

Sensation without coarseness, narratives of thrilling interest, combined with historical instruction, excellent and entertaining literature for old and young, continued and finished stories, poetry, sketches, biographical and topographical.

The great original story paper for the million, entitled

THE CELTIC WEEKLY,

Will make its first appearance on February 22, 1872, dated for March 2, 1872.

The publishers of this high-toned family paper respectfully inform the Irish people of America, and the American public generally, that they have made arrangements for the production of an ORIGINAL STORY PAPER, which will bear favorable comparison with the best periodicals of the day. The following Stories will appear in the First Number:

THE HAUNTED FARM;
OR,
THE MYSTERIES OF DUNLUCE CASTLE.
By Peter McCorry.

THE COLLEEN OF THE CLIFFS.
By "Christine."

THE INAUGURATION OF THE GUILLOTINE;
OR,
THE HORRORS OF SEPTEMBER, 1792.

DAWSON, OF DUNMORE;
OR,
THE MYSTERY OF A LIFE.
By Dr. J. C. Waters.

LADY GRACE DALRYMPLE ELLIOTT;
OR,
THE DELUGE OF BLOOD.
By Dr. Julius Rodenberg.

BESSIE MORAN'S DREAM.
A TALE OF THE WAR.
By Denis Holland.

EDNA BRADLEY;
OR,
LOVE VERSUS DUTY.
By Mrs. Ellen E. Madigan (nee Callanan.)

FATHER OWEN'S LAST BLESSING.
A TALE OF '98.
By John Locke,
Editor of The Celtic Weekly.

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